Volume 168 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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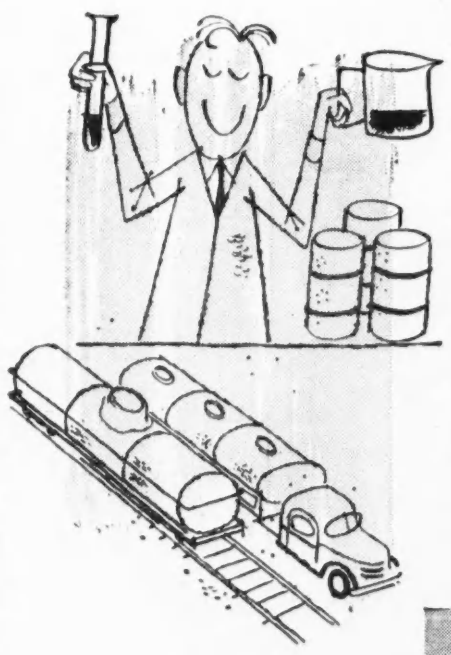

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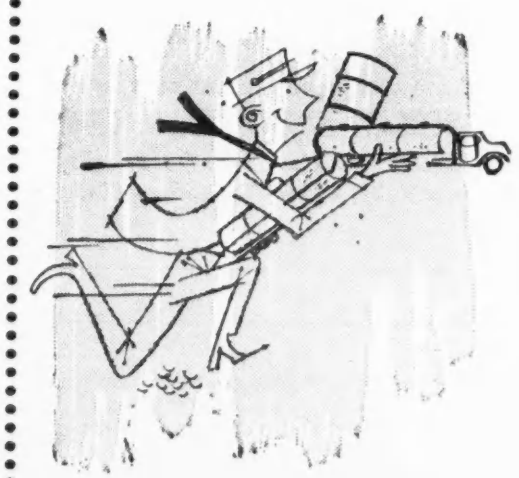

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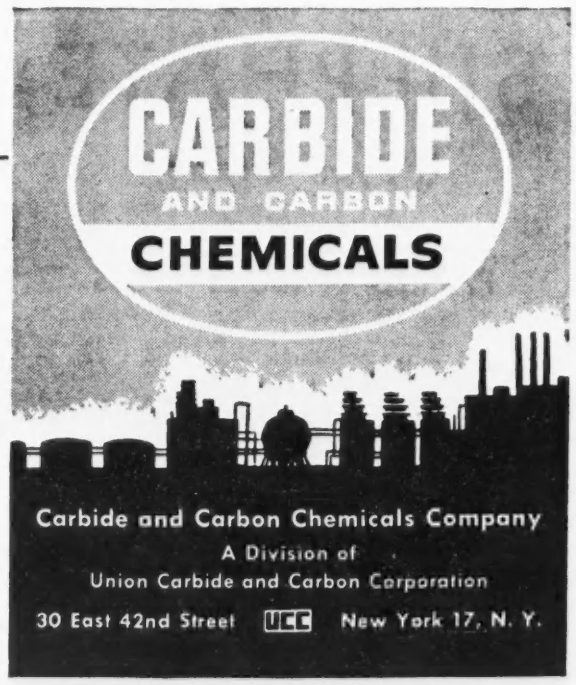

RECEIVED DEC 5 1955 THE CHEMICAL CLUB

FDA Okays Chlortetracycline for Poultry

Agency's Action Is First Approval by Government Of Antibiotics Use on Food

The antibiotic chlortetracycline may be used as a preservative for uncooked poultry, the Food and Drug Administration ruled last week in the first of several orders expected to be issued on the use of antibiotics in food processing.

The chemical, first marketed as the drug "Aureomycin," will be sold under the trade name "Acronize" chlortetracycline. The FDA order set a tolerance of seven parts per million for residues of the drug in the uncooked poultry. This tolerance may not be exceeded in any portion of the bird.

FDA said its decision was based on scientific evidence that cooking poultry destroys this amount of chlortetracycline so that none is left when the meat is served. The antibiotic is added to the water in which the poultry is chilled after dressing.

Antibiotic Dip Retards Spoilage

The manufacturer, Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., submitted data showing that the antibiotic dip retards the development of spoilage organisms and thereby prolongs the freshness of the poultry. Effectiveness of the process depends upon its application to clean, freshly killed birds, according to the firm.

FDA's action was taken under section 408 of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act which provides for the establishment of safe tolerances for residues of pesticides in or on raw agricultural commodities.

The tolerance regulation was published in the November 30 issue of the *Federal Register*. This is the first time use of an antibiotic has been permitted on a food.

A statement of policy issued in 1953 declared that foods might be harmfully adulterated by the presence of any amount of antibiotics. An amendment leaves this principle unchanged, since the residue tolerances under section 408 apply to raw commodities rather than cooked foods.

American-Marietta Closes Southern Cement Deal

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, has announced that its purchase of Southern Cement Company has now been completed. As a division of American-Marietta, Southern will continue operations under the direction of its former management officials. Established in 1901, the company has plants in North Birmingham and Roberta, Ala.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 168 No. 23 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. December 5, 1955

GAF Return Is Favored, But Question Is How to Do It

Early return of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, to private ownership and operation was favored in testimony given a senate judiciary subcommittee last week. Witnesses, however, differed sharply over the means by which this should be brought about. Spokesmen for the Departments of State and Justice urged the committee to give favorable consideration to legislation which would allow the Office of Alien Property to sell the $150,000,000 chemical firm to private ownership in advance of a court decision on whether the company was under German control at the time it was seized in 1942.

R. Wolcott Hooker

A representative of Interhandel, Swiss holding company claiming that it was the rightful owner at the time of seizure, urged that congress instruct the Department of Justice to turn the property over to Interhandel, or at least submit the question of ownership to international arbitration.

Bills on Return of Property

The issue of ownership of General Aniline came before the committee in connection with pending bills introduced last session and due to come up for consideration again next session, proposing return of former enemy properties to their original owners.

The administration has submitted a bill, S. 2227, authorizing the return of vested German and Japanese assets to individual former owners up to a maximum of $10,000. The measure amounts to a limited return of the seized properties, but for about 90 percent of the former owners the $10,000 limit would mean a full return.

Another bill before the committee, which is being strongly backed, is S. 995, which provides for full return of the seized assets. It is being sponsored jointly by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

Dallas S. Townsend, assistant Attorney General and Director of the Office of

—Continued on page 78

SOCMA Presidency To R. Wolcott Hooker

R. Wolcott Hooker, vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week was elected president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at its thirty-fourth annual meeting held in the Statler hotel, New York. He succeeds Dr. Samuel Lenher, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Hooker entered the chemical field as a salesman for Hooker Electrochemical in 1922. He became sales manager in 1935 and a director of the company in 1937. He was named vice-president in charge of

—Continued on page 78

Titanium Dioxide Facility Dedicated by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company last week dedicated its new $15,000,000 titanium dioxide plant at Savannah, Ga.

Cyanamid began construction on the facility in the summer of 1953. The Savannah plant, which is operated by the company's pigments division, is Cyanamid's forty-ninth production installation and its twentieth in the south.

Over 400 people attended the dedication ceremonies, including K. C. Towe, Cyanamid president, and Gov. S. Marvin Griffin of Georgia.

Urea Plant Construction Is Under Way in Korea

Construction is under way on a new urea fertilizer plant at Chungju, Korea, according to the Department of Commerce.

The project, which is being financed under the US aid program at an estimated cost of $19,000,000, is scheduled for completion within thirty months.

The facility's planned production capacity is 85,000 tons of urea—equivalent to about 170,000 tons of ammonium sulfate.

Tertiary-Butylamine Unit Reported Almost Ready

What is claimed to be the nation's first commercial-size plant for the production of tertiary-butylamine is scheduled for completion by Monsanto Chemical Company at Texas City, Tex., this month.

The unit is designed as a flexible plant for the production of a variety of alkyl amines. It is expected to be turning out tertiary-butylamine after the first of the year.

The facility represents a major move by Monsanto into the field of aliphatic amines, intermediates for the production of a variety of compounds including emulsifiers, polishes, film-forming agents and bacteriostats.

BDSA Abolishes Consultants Roster

Business and Defense Services Administration has abolished its roster of consultants to avoid having these people publicly disclose their financial connections. Such financial data must be made public under the recent Presidential order on employment of WOC (without compensation) personnel under the defense production act.

The BDSA action was divulged at a meeting of former WOC employees called to Washington by the agency last week for a briefing on the latest developments in the international situation and for an explanation of congressional amendments to the production act.

It has been the policy of BDSA that as the WOC's completed their "tours of duty" with the agency, they automatically became consultants to be called upon for aid and advice when needed.

Under terms of the Presidential order, consultants as well as WOC's employed under the production act must comply with the financial disclosure features of the 1955 amendments. They are required to publicize any changes in their financial connections every six months.

Instead of continuing as consultants, the former WOC employees agreed at last week's parley to become members of the executive reserve, now being set up by the Office of Defense Mobilization to provide a reservoir of industry experts who can be called upon by the government in time of national emergency.

Of some 160 former WOC's invited to

—Continued on page 45

Reichhold Purchases Site For New Plant in Canada

Purchase by Reichhold Chemicals (Canada), Ltd., of a 112-acre site for a possible new plant in Canada has been announced.

Situated at Millhaven, Ont., near Kingston, on the St. Lawrence waterway, the plot is especially convenient to ample transportation facilities and a plentiful water supply from Lake Ontario. Reichhold already operates Canadian plants at Port Moody, B. C.; Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que.; and Toronto, Ont.

Montan Hearings January 10

Public hearings will be held January 10 by the Tariff Commission on alleged dumping of crude montan wax into the United States. Persons interested in submitting evidence to the commission are required to notify the secretary three days in advance of the hearing date.

Pesticides Consumption Rises But Stocks Climb, Nevertheless

More pesticides were used by the farmers in 1954-55 than a year earlier, but stocks on hand at the end of the season were somewhat higher than a year ago, according to a report on farm costs issued at the thirty-third annual agricultural outlook conference last week. The department attributed part of the increase in consumption to the weather. The report said that more rainfall in the eastern cotton belt compared with a year earlier increased insect intestation and also made more frequent dusting and spraying necessary to replace the insecticides washed off by the rain.

The report also noted that prices of pesticides as a group were about the same in 1955 as in 1954, although manufacturers' prices of benzene hexachloride currently are about 10 percent lower than last January. Prices of copper sulfate are about 40 percent higher.

Although changes in prices since 1954 have been small, the decline in prices of most pesticides in the last few years has been substantial. Manufacturers' prices of such important insecticides as benzene hexachloride and DDT are only one-third and three-fifths as high, respectively, as they were in the fall of 1951.

Other insecticides, such as aldrin, calcium arsenate, lindane and toxaphene are also lower. Prices of some pesticides, including nicotine sulfate and copper sulfate, are somewhat higher than they were four years ago, but the trend in prices of most pesticides has been downward.

Use of pesticides on farms has increased in the last decade. Farmers spent an estimated $250 million for pest-control materials and the application of some of these materials by custom operators in 1952.

Chromium Oxide Output Being Increased by Smith

Geo. B. Smith Chemical Works, Inc., Maple Park, Ill., has announced the completion of facilities to further increase the capacity and production of its chromium oxide plant.

Smith is presently manufacturing pure, sulfur-free chromium oxide for tile, rubber, ceramic and metal manufacturers and a complete line of dry colors for the building trades. Smith estimates the new facilities will double chromium oxide production.

Ziegler Building Projects Are Nearing Completion

G. S. Ziegler & Co., New York, has announced that construction of new buildings and offices at two of the company's producing units is nearing completion.

Manufacturing, warehouse and office space is currently under construction at the company's Cornelius Wax Refining Division, at New Market, N. J. The facilities are expected to be completed early in 1956.

Heyden Buys Into Salicylic Firm

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has acquired a one-third interest in Salicilatos de Mexico, Mexico City, which has just put into production Mexico's first salicylic acid plant.

The facility has a capacity to supply Mexico's requirements of this pharmaceutical and industrial chemical and produce a surplus for export, according to an announcement by Simon Askin, president of Heyden.

Two-thirds of the stock of Salicilatos de Mexico is owned by Mexican investors, the majority of whom are active in management of the company, which also has a Mexico City aspirin plant. Mr. Askin and James K. Lindsay, secretary of Heyden, have been elected directors of Salicilatos de Mexico.

"Heyden has also entered into a technical assistance and license agreement relating to aspirin and its principal raw material, salicylic acid," said Mr. Askin, on his return from Mexico City. "We anticipate that other products will be included subsequently in our Mexican partnership."

The new salicylic acid plant was officially opened November 24 at a ceremony attended by Mr. Askin and Arthur Broadman, vice-president of Heyden, and representatives of the Mexican government and industry. Gilberto Loyo, Mexican Secretary of Economy, hailed the venture as "an important new step in the nation's program of industrialization."

Chemical Role Termed Big In Peaceful Use of Atom

One of the biggest jobs in making peacetime utilization of atomic energy a vital reality belongs to the chemical industry, Eugene M. Zuckert, an atomic energy consultant and former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade last week. Because of the dramatic emphasis on the great physical discoveries that have enabled us to control the fission process, the essential role of chemistry is often subordinated, Mr. Zuckert stated.

Setrak K. Derderian, general manager of Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has been elected vice-president of the company.

Chemistry must supply the answers to the problem of materials for reactors, radiation corrosion, reprocessing, disposal of wastes and a host of others that now stand in the path of progress, the speaker pointed out.

The stake of chemistry in atomic energy has also been subordinated, Mr. Zuckert pointed out, adding that we have devoted so much attention to getting power from atomic energy that we are underemphasizing a field perhaps at least as important—radiation chemistry.

Because radiation affects the behavior of fundamental molecular reactions, we have already found that we can produce better plastics, vulcanize rubber, sterilize drugs, etc., through radiation—and this is

—Continued on page 78

Creosote Facility Is Purchased by Olin

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has purchased the Shreveport, La., plant of American Creosoting Company.

The new plant site covers 136 acres, and is equipped with two cylinders, each 132 feet long. The acquisition of the plant will permit Olin Mathieson to double its creosoting materials output, according to the company.

GSA to Sell Hog Bristles From Stockpile Next June

General Services Administration said last week that on and after next June 4th it will offer for public sale 2,000,000 pounds of Chinese hog bristles now held in the national stockpile.

The bristles will be sold, GSA said, because of the development of new non-strategic substitutes. Hog bristles are used mainly in the production of high quality paint brushes and were accumulated for the stockpile because this country has only limited domestic sources of supply.

The substitutes for hog bristles include, among other things, nylon filaments and reconstituted chicken feathers. Production capaciy for both of these materials is now sufficient to meet foreseeable needs, the agency stated.

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The Week's Price Changes

Citric Acid, Fishmeal, Ionones, Propane and Beeswax Higher. Fumaric Acid, Ginger, Oleo Stearine, Silver Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid, citric, USP, anhyd., 1¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
hydrous, 1c. per lb.
Tartaric, USP, 3c. per lb.
Ammonium citrate, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Anise seed, Spanish, 1½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Calcium gluconate, 4c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, 1½c. per lb. (p. 69).
longstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
Corinje, 1½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Copper gluconate, 15c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copra, $4.50 per ton (p. 71).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 71).
Cream of tartar, 2½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Fennel seed, Czech, 2c. per lb. (p. 69).
Ferric-ammonium citrate, 4c. per lb. (p. 57).
Ferrous gluconate, 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Fishmeal, $1 per ton (p. 46).
Geranyl acetate, 50c. per lb. (p. 69).
a-Ionone, 20c. per lb. (p. 69).
b-Ionone, methyl, 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 35c. per lb. (p. 69).
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 35c. per lb. (p. 69).
Magnesium gluconate, 4c. per lb. (p. 57).
Manganese gluconate, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Nutmeg, West Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 69).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 71).
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 20c. per lb. (p. 69).
Olive, 5c to 10c. per gal. (p. 71).
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb. (p. 69).
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb. (p. 40).
Propane, ½c. per gal. (p. 73).
Rochelle salt, 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Sage, Italian, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb. (p. 40).
Sodium citrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb. (p. 40).
Oxide, 3¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 to $2 per ton (p. 73).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb. (p. 40).
hydrous, cryst., 2¼c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tin, 3⅜c. per lb. (p. 40).
Tartar, emetic, 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Wax, bees, refd., 4c. per lb. (p. 73).
Carnauba, refd., ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, nat., 2c. per lb. (p. 69).
Dyes, chrome black T, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Fumaric acid, 1½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Ginger, Cochin, 2½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Grease, choice, white, ¼c. per lb. (p. 71).
Lard, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
Mace, Siauw 15c. per lb. (p. 69).
Oil, anise, 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Cedarleaf, 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb. (p. 69).
Clove leaf, 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Ginger, 50c. per lb. (p. 69).
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb. (p. 69).
Guiacwood, 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Ocotea cymbarum, 6c. per lb. (p. 69).
Sage, Dalmatian, 10c. per lb. p. 69).
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 71).
Poppy seed, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 1c. per lb. (p. 69).
white, 1½c. per lb.
Silver, bullion, 1⅛c. per oz. (p. 40).
Cyanide, ⅛c. per oz. (p. 57).
Nitrate, ⅛c. per oz. (p. 57).
Thyme, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 2, 1955	Nov. 18, 1955	Dec. 3, 1954
107.17	**106.98**	**106.56**

GAF Chooses Plant Manager

Dr. Hans Beller has been named manager of the new acetylene products plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation at Calvert City, Ky. Operations of the newly constructed $6,000,000 plant are expected to get under way before the end of the year. Dr. Beller, one of the nation's leading authorities on high pressure acetylene chemistry, has been project manager at Calvert City during the construction phases of the General Aniline facility.

Dr. Beller has been associated with General Aniline's acetylene program since 1942. He played a major role in the construction, in 1942, of the company's acetylene derivatives plant at Linden, N. J., where production has been on a semi-commercial basis.

According to GAF, these products will now be manufactured at Calvert City on a full commercial scale for the first time in this country.

Dr. Beller is the author of a number of scientific papers and articles and is the holder of twenty-five US patents and over fifty foreign patents in the fields of organic chemistry and electronics.

Dr. Beller came to the United States in 1931, and joined General Aniline ten years later to supervise the construction and operation of a carbonyl iron plant at Linden.

Dr. Hans Beller

Grace Names Executive V.P., Reshuffles Top Management

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, over the weekend announced the election of Alexander T. Daignault as an executive vice-president and chief financial officer of the company, and the promotion of seven officers to wider responsibilities.

Mr. Daignault, formerly vice-president in charge of finance for Westinghouse Air Brake Company, was earlier treasurer of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, now a division of Grace. He will join the company on January 15.

Executive vice-president Allen S. Rupley, whom Mr. Daignault succeeds as head of the financial services group, and executive vice-president Andrew B. Shea, who has been head of the South American group, both take broad corporate duties.

Hugh S. Ferguson, president of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company Division, comes to New York as executive

—Continued on page 50

Linde Will Better Position in Silicones

Linde Air Products Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, plans to begin manufacture of silicones at its Long Reach, W. Va., plant in the near future, according to T. J. Coleman, general manager of the silicones department.

The $14,000,000 plant has been built as a result of rapidly expanding demand for silicone products, which has already accounted for expansion of Linde's Tonowanda, N. Y., plant to its limits, Mr. Coleman said. Linde plans to increase output of silicone items, including silicone rubber gum stock, which was placed on sale last January.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 168, No. 23, December 5, 1955. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Drug Firms Seen Facing Steady Gains

After their erratically fluctuating earnings of the past several years, a period of slow but sure progress now lies ahead for the drug companies. So said the Value Line investment survey last week. The report said that these four factors point to the rising sales trend in the drug industry:—

- Expanding population.
- Rising standard of living that enables more families to purchase complete medical attention.
- Rising per capita consumption of drugs, partly due to high income levels and partly to the advancing age of population as life spans lengthen.
- Extensive research programs that continually discover new drugs or discover new forms of old products.

Foreseen also for the drug companies are improved earnings and dividends this year and further gains in 1956. Dividends have recently been increased by a number of leading pharmaceutical manufacturers and added increases are expected by the Value Line survey.

"An expanding population alone provides a sufficient basis for projecting further programs by drug manufacturers," the report stated.

Pfizer Says It Paid Broady $60,000 to Plug Data Leak

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., revealed last week at the wiretap trial of John G. Broady that it had paid Mr. Broady $60,000 to find out if any information on tetracycline was being leaked out of the company to competitors.

Robert C. Porter, Pfizer's general counsel and secretary, testified that Mr. Broady was called in when the Brooklyn firm suspected that information about its operations was finding its way to other concerns.

Mr. Porter said that the $60,000 covered investigations by Mr. Broady from October, 1954, through March of this year. He indicated that Mr. Broady was unable to find any leaks.

Mr. Broady is being tried in New York's General Sessions Court on charges of illegal wiretapping, conspiracy, unlawful use of premises for wiretapping and unlawful use of wiretap equipment.

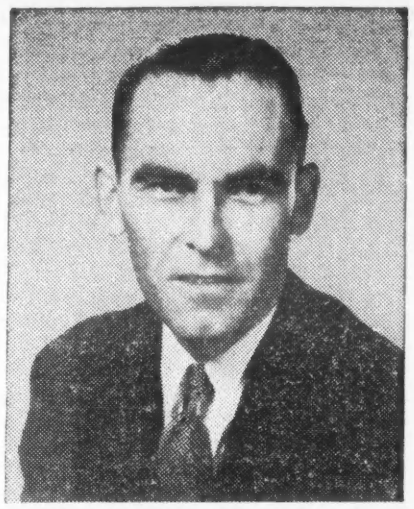
Hooker, Niagara Alkali Holders Sanction Merger

Stockholders of Hooker Electrochemical Company and Niagara Alkali Company, both Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week approved overwhelmingly the consolidation of Niagara Alkali into Hooker.

The proposal was authorized by 97.55 percent of the outstanding preferred Hooker Electrochemical stock and 90.3 percent of the outstanding common stock of that company. Niagara Alkali holders representing 96.4 percent of the outstanding common stock voted in favor of the plan.

Tilbury Acquires Wax Corp.

Tilbury Refining Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has acquired 100 percent of the stock of Wax Corporation of America. Last week, therefore, Tilbury merged with the acquired concern and assumed the name Wax Corporation of America.



Dr. Oliver M. Morgan (left) has been named director of chemical sales for National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Harold L. Rieg (right) has become director of its dyestuff sales and branch operations. Dr. Morgan has been associated with National Aniline since 1934, while Mr. Rieg has been with the company since 1936.

Indiana Standard Buys Interest In New Petrochemical Process

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has bought an interest in a new petrochemical building block process, it was divulged last week in New York by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the concern. Dr. Wilson, who made his disclosure in an address before the New York Society of Security Analysts, described the development as a simplified oxidation process for the side chains of aromatic hydrocarbons. His company has an option to acquire the world-wide exclusive rights to the new process, he added.

The Indiana Standard chairman said that the new process is well advanced at the pilot-plant level. The new method is "completely novel" and one that "offers outstanding commercial possibilities," he indicated. "By process simplification," Dr. Wilson continued, "compared with current methods, it gives better yields and higher purity."

Products From New Process

Principal current products that can be made from the new process, he said, are terephthalic acid, raw material for "Dacron"-type polyester fiber and phthalic anhydride. "Still more versatile polybasic acids not now commercially available can also be made," he declared.

Dr. Wilson told the security analysts that dollar volume of sales by Indiana's chemical marketing subsidiaries, Indoil Chemical Company and Pan American Chemical Corporation, is running about 50 percent over 1954.

"At Whiting," he went on, "we are in regular production on dodecylbenzene, a basic raw material for synthetic detergents. Our two polybutene plants, at Wood River and El Dorado, are operating

—Continued on page 60

Iodine's Sting Removed By Rutgers Researchers

A group of Rutgers University professors are developing an iodine preparation which will kill germs more efficiently than the present household variety, and without the familiar "sting." The "new" iodine is so mild that Prof. Michael Iannarone, assistant professor of biology at the State University College of Pharmacy, has been using his own mouth as a testing ground for the solution's bacteria-killing ability. Dr. Benjamin Carroll, professor of chemistry at the Rutgers Newark College of Arts and Sciences, started the study which led to the "stingless" iodine when his curiosity was aroused about a report of an unusual cure of chronically infected wounds

—Continued on page 78

National Research, Degussa Sign Cross-Licensing Pact

National Research Corporation, cambridge, Mass., has signed a pact with Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt A. G., Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Degussa), for an exchange of information relating to high vacuum furnaces.

For fifteen years National Research has been a leading producer of industrial vacuum furnaces in this country. Vacuum Metals Corporation, which it owns jointly with Crucible Steel Company of America, is a major producer of vacuum melted metals and alloys.

Degussa, one of Germany's principal inorganic chemical and metallurgical companies, also has substantial equipment manufacturing operations.

Peroxide Development Is Reported by Becco

Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation in Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the commercial development of hydrogen peroxide solutions in the concentration range between 90 percent and virtually 100 percent H_2O_2 content.

Becco's new process depends upon a continuous fractional crystallization, such that a solid phase of progressively higher hydrogen peroxide content moves in one direction through the apparatus, while a liquid progressively poorer in peroxide moves contrawise.

The new process is a complement to fractional distillation, which is said to be commercially practical only up to about 90 percent H_2O_2. The crystallization process is at optimum effectiveness when operated with 90 percent H_2O_2 feed stock. The take-off concentrations can be regulated to some degree, the practical maximum concentration being above 99.6 percent H_2O_2, Becco said.

Atlas Elects Board Member

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., last week elected a new board member as two others retired. The new director is Wilfred D. Gillen, president of Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the Diamond State Telephone Company. Retiring from the Atlas board were Charles Warner, a director since 1927, and Cecil F. Backus, a director since 1929.

Fertilizer Prices Expected to Remain Reasonably Firm

Fertilizer prices are expected to remain "fairly stable" next year after declining about four percentage points from the average for 1947-49, economists of the Department of Agriculture reported last week at the thirty-third annual agricultural outlook conference.

The index of prices paid by farmers for plant nutrients in commercial fertilizer was 106 percent of the 1947-49 average. This compared with an index of 108 in 1954, 110 in 1953 and 109 in 1952.

Although prices for fertilizer have declined relatively less than the realized gross farm income since 1951, farmers recognize the value of fertilizer and have continued to use more each year, the report said. This is in contrast to changes in use of fertilizer nutrients during past periods of declining farm income.

Use of Nutrients vs. Income

In recent years, the use of fertilizer nutrients was not as closely related to changes in farm income as it was before World War II. Of course, the recent decline in income is small compared with the drop that occurred after 1929. During the readjustment period following World War I use of fertilizer nutrients declined materially from 1920 to 1921 with the sharp drop in farm income, even though fertilizer prices fell substantially.

A somewhat similar thing happened during the major depression of the 1930's. But following the more moderate reductions in farm income after 1948 and again after 1952 consumption of fertilizer rose substantially, although prices of fertilizer declined only slightly. In 1953 when realized gross farm income declined five

—Continued on page 61

Rosin, Turpentine Prices Seen About Steady in 1956

Prices for rosin and turpentine are expected to stay close to present levels through the remainder of 1955 and well into 1956, the Department of Agriculture said last week.

A slight rise may occur early next year, however, it was added, if foreign supplies of naval stores, as anticipated, are exhausted and foreign requirements for US rosin and turpentine increase.

Because of reduced stocks, supplies of rosin in the crop year beginning April 1, 1956, are expected to be slightly lower than during the current year, it was stated. Production, however, probably will be higher than the 2 290,000 drums expected this year. Increases are expected in production of gum rosin and the rosin acid content of tall oil.

The output of steam-distilled wood rosin which is expected to be at an all-time high this year should level off in 1956. The supply of turpentine is expected to be about unchanged in 1956 with lower stocks offsetting increased output of gum and sulfate wood turpentine.

Reflecting increased industrial activity, domestic consumption of rosin and turpentine during the 1955-56 crop year probably will be about 11 percent and 6 percent, respectively, higher than a year earlier. The crop year beginning in April, 1956, may see a further increase in uses.

Strong Cobb's Tableting Capacity Is Increased

Production capacity of the tableting and coating departments has been increased 15 to 20 percent by Strong Cobb & Co. at its Cleveland, Ohio, plant.

According to John N. Eustis, president, this increase was accomplished by consolidating Strong Cobb's west coast operation, formerly located in Hawthorne, Calif., with the company's main plant in Cleveland.

The Cleveland facility, Mr. Eustis pointed out, is now able to produce more tablets than the combined output of each of the installations operating separately. Consolidation of facilities for other product lines will be completed in the near future, he added.

Dual Merger in Louisiana

Triangle Pipeline Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary, last week was merged into Texas Eastern Production Corporation, Shreveport, La. Texas Eastern Production, in turn, was merged into Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Cosmetic Chemists Map Parley

Society of Cosmetic Chemists has drawn up the agenda for its annual technical meeting, to be held December 15 at the Commodore hotel, New York. The one-day parley, which will be highlighted by the presentation in the evening of the society's 1955 medal to Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, will have a morning and an afternoon session. Society officers will be installed at the luncheon. Following is the program:

Morning Session

"The Emerging Cosmetic Industry," P. G. Lauffer of G. W. Luft Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

"New Silicones for the Cosmetic Industry," C. C. Currie of Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich.

"Potential Utility of Ion-Exchange Resins in Antiperspirant-Deodorant Formulations," J. C. Winters of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

"Fatty Acids and Derivatives in Cosmetics," V. Babayan of E. F. Drew & Co., New York.

Afternoon Session

"Review of Dandruff Research to Date," J. V. Klauder of University of Pennsylvania's Graduate School of Medicine, and Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philadelphia.

"Sodium Sulfacetamide—A new Approach to the Treatment of Seborrhea Capitis and Seborrheic Dermatitis," Arnold H. Gould of Georgetown University's School of Medicine, and Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Selenium Sulfide as an Anti-Dandruff Agent," E. J. Matson of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Introducing

3 NEW ALKATERGES

compare these
new versatile

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

Compare the physical properties of these new additions to the CSC family.

Physical Properties	Alkaterge C	Alkaterge A	Alkaterge E	Alkaterge T
Color, Gardner (1933)	15	7	7	7
Solidification Point, °C	−40	−41	−50	59
Specific Gravity @ 20/20°C	—	0.885	0.926	—
Specific Gravity @ 25/25°C	0.925	0.883	0.924	—
Wt. per US Gallon @ 68°F, lbs	7.71	7.37	7.72	—
Coefficient of Expansion, per 1°F	0.00067	0.00061	0.0043	—
Refractive Index, n_D @ 25°C	—	1.4631	1.4738	—
Viscosity:				
Saybolt Universal @ 100°F, sec.	—	79.9	299	—
Centistokes @ 100°F	71*	14.5	62	—
Interfacial Tension Against Water, dynes/cm:				
0.1% solution in mineral oil	2	24.6	18.1	1.8
1% in m.o. against sat. aq. sol'n	—	10.5	3.7	—
Surface Tension, sat. aq. sol'n, dynes/cm	42	37.6	37.8	30.4
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup, °F	400	325	395	None
Solubility, ml/100 ml:				
In Water	0.005	0.005	0.4	0.01
Water in product	—	3.8	2.56	—

* at 96°F

Now, Commercial Solvents offers three new surface-active agents that are closely related to ALKATERGE-C. Because of the latter's proven industrial usefulness, demand exceeds supply. Production facilities are being expanded. Many of CSC's customers have found that ALKATERGE-A,-E, or-T do equally well or better in many of the jobs formerly accomplished by ALKATERGE-C. While they differ somewhat in individual properties, they should prove useful as auxiliary emulsification agents, antifoam agents, dispersing agents, spreading agents, pigment-grinding assistants, acid acceptors and in numerous other applications. Test all or any of these three new alkaterges for yourself. For complete information and a sample, write to Market Development Department, CSC, 260 Madison Ave., N.Y.16, N.Y.

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CSC
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual convention, Kansas City, Mo., December 5-7.
American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation, Sheraton-Astor hotel, New York, December 5.
Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Rooseve't hotel, New York, December 5-7.
National Drug Trade Conference, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5.
Proprietary Association, scientific section, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 9.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, February 26-29.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 13-14; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., February 27-March 2; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwest meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 31.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, aromatic chemicals meeting, Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31-February 1.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

Drug, Cosmetic and Chemical Institute, annual scientific meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 16.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 27-March 2.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual Christmas party, Commodore hotel, New York, December 14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 14; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Weed Society of America, first annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 4-6.

Chemical Engineers Institute Picks Whitman as New Head

Walter Gordon Whitman was elected president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the organization's forty-eighth annual meeting in Detroit, Mich., last week. The convention also marked the presentation of the professional progress award in chemical engineering to Robert Lamar Pigford, and the bestowing of the William H. Walker award of the AIChE to Edgar L. Piret.

Mr. Whitman is conference secretary-general of the United Nations International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and head of the department of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As president of AIChE, he succeeds Barnett F. Dodge, head of the department of chemical engineering at Yale University.

Since 1951 Prof. Whitman has been chairman of the research development board of the Department of Defense, and in addition has become a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Among the other governmental projects in which Prof. Whitman has participated are the subcommittee on aircraft fuels and lubricants, which he chairmaned in 1940-45 and director of the basic chemicals division of the War Production Board.

In 1948 he became director of the Lex-

—*Continued on page 43*

Seeley Is Planning New Plant in Canada

Construction of a new factory, laboratory, and office building has been started in Toronto by Seeley & Co. (Canada) Ltd., it has been announced by Samuel Stanger, president.

Work on the new building is expected to be completed in February. It marks the first move by the company in fifteen years and will shift the company's operations from downtown Toronto to North York. The building is to be located at Densley avenue near Keele street.

The building will include modern laboratory facilities for developing flavor concentrates for the food industry and perfume bases for cosmetic manufacturers and for general industry. It will also provide expanded office and storage space replacing present warehouse facilities.

Polymerizable Dispersant Is Introduced by Carbide

A new raw material for use with vinyl plastisols, known as monomer "MG-1," has been introduced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Monomer "MG-1" is reportedly unique because it acts as an efficient dispersant for vinyl chloride dispersion-type resins, but polymerizes during fusion of the resin to a hard resinous material which reations no plasticizing action.

"MG-1" is thus said to make possible the production of vinyl plastics with any degree of hardness by plastisol technics.

US Exports to Canada Subject of Economic Study

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs has engaged Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, to conduct an original research survey to determine the source and value of United States exports to Canada.

The survey's results are expected to yield valuable information that has never been gathered before and which, it is thought, will assist businessmen in both the US and Canada.

For instance, manufacturers will have a reference which will tell them the type and kind of imports Canadians buy from the United States.

Many Chambers of Commerce throughout the country are cooperating in the study.

Food Fats Supply Level Is Seen Holding Up Next Year Though Prices May Fall

The Department of Agriculture reported last week that supplies of food fats in the 1955-56 season will be at least as large as last year's record level, but prices may average less. In its annual outlook report on the fats and oils situation, the department noted that since the supply is far in excess of probable domestic use, exports will have to be as large as the huge quantity—2,400,000,000 pounds—shipped out last year if an increase in stocks is not to take place.

This will be likely, it was added, as other countries will need large amounts of our fats, the dollar position of many importing countries has improved, and US government programs will enable some of them to purchase substantial quantities with their own currency.

Outlook Run-Down

A run-down on the outlook for some of the more important crops was given as follows:—

Supplies of all oilseeds and peanuts are plentiful and prices are likely to average near support levels, which, except for peanuts, are lower than a year ago.

About 300,000,000 pounds more lard will be available if production rises as anticipated. Beginning stocks were somewhat larger than a year ago. Commercial hog slaughter is likely to rise about 10 percent because of the larger pig crops produced in 1955. Also, yields per 100 pounds live

—*Continued on page 51*

Pitts. Coke Will Sell Stock To Pay for Phthalic Project

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will finance its expansion program, which includes a $3,000,000 phthalic anhydride project, with the public offering of 160,000 shares of its no par common stock.

The public stock sale, registered last week with the Securities & Exchange Commission, will be handled through an underwriting group headed by Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

The initial public offering price will be related to the current market for the outstanding stock at the time of offering.

In addition to phthalic anhydride, the company's expansion program includes a $500,000 cement plant.

Consulting Chemists Make New Spring Symposium Date

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has announced a change in its meeting program for 1956. A symposium, "The Story of Fermentation," has been rescheduled for 5 p.m., April 25, at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

The meeting had been previously scheduled for April 18. A symposium for October 23, 1956, will remain the same as previously announced.

Corn Products Elects Three Vice-Presidents

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has announced the elections of John R. Rhamstine as executive vice-president, William T. Brady as first vice-president and William H. Gamble as senior vice-president.

Mr. Rhamstine, who is financial vice-president of the company and a member of the board of directors, began his career with Corn Products Refining Company in 1934 and served as manager of the Pekin, Ill., plant prior to his appointment as a vice-president in 1947.

Mr. Brady joined the company in 1919 and served as an executive in the manufacturing departments, both foreign and domestic, until 1945 when he became assistant to the president. In 1948 he was elected manufacturing vice-president.

Mr. Gamble, president of Corn Products Sales Company, began his service with the company in 1910. He was appointed western sales manager in 1924 and general sales manager in 1947. He has been a vice-president and member of the board of directors of Corn Products Refining Company since 1948.

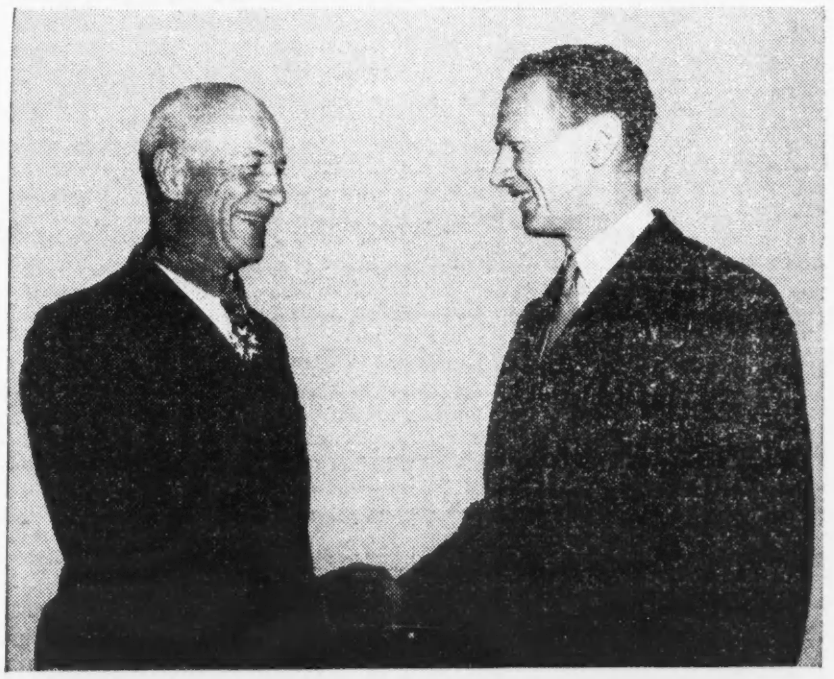
Research Projects Get Fast Write-Off Certificates

Certificates permitting rapid amortization of costs of two research and development projects and facilities for processing rutile have been issued to three firms by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation's Bakelite Company was issued a certificate covering 45 percent of the cost of a research and development laboratory at Middlesex County, N. J., involving an investment of $8,740,000. W. L. Maxson Corporation received a certificate authorizing fast write off of 45 percent of its investment of $60,241 in research and development at New York City.

The certificate relating to processing of rutile went to Hobart Brothers Company, for a $200,000 project at Winter Beach, Fla. The company was allowed to write off 65 percent of the cost at an accelerated rate.

John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, receives the Cross of the Legion of Honor from Ambassador Maurice Couve de Murville of France. Gen. Hull, Commander in Chief of US and UN Forces in the Far East early this year, was appointed a commander of the French order for his services to the Republic of France dating to World War I.



Great new and original Roche development

100% NATURAL COLOR with Total Vitamin A Potency

FOR MARGARINE

When you use vitamin A 'Roche' and beta carotene 'Roche' blended in vegetable oil you get *natural color* and *vitamin A potency* in *one* plant operation.

You may have vitamin A acetate or palmitate 'Roche' and beta carotene 'Roche' blended in vegetable oil to your specifications so that your margarine safely delivers the required vitamin A value of 15,000 U.S.P. units per pound and also meets your color requirements. Roche does the blending and delivers the material to you in sanitary tin cans which are especially suitable for batch mixing. Vitamin A and beta carotene 'Roche' dissolves readily in warm margarine oils with uniform distribution throughout the batch.

Batch size cans of Vitamin A and Beta Carotene 'Roche' blended in vegetable oil to your specifications.

No more messy mixtures of separate colors are needed. Beta carotene 'Roche' imparts a true natural color without tinge of green. It does not change to a reddish color as do some vegetable pigments during storage.

Beta carotene is the *natural,* non-toxic coloring matter of butter and other dairy products. It gives your food added nutritional value, too.

Adopt this modern Roche method of *fortifying* and *coloring* your margarine in *one operation.* Specify vitamin A with beta carotene 'Roche.' Ample supplies are assured.

Beta CAROTENE *'Roche'*

FOR SHORTENING and other foods

Beta carotene 'Roche' makes your good foods better because it gives them true, *natural* yellow color and at the same time *adds nutritional value.*

Available in a 24% semi-solid suspension, beta carotene 'Roche' supplies 400,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A activity per gram. The amount of beta carotene 'Roche' required to color a pound of shortening represents 8000-9000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A.

Processing is simplified. The 24% semi-solid suspension of beta carotene 'Roche' dissolves readily in warm fluid shortening to give you uniform distribution of color and a substantial amount of vitamin A activity.

Plan now to put this new Roche product to work for you. Get the benefits of *natural color* and *added nutritional value* in your shortening.

24% Semi-solid Suspension of Beta Carotene 'Roche'

400,000 U.S.P. units per gram 'Roche' beta carotene in vegetable oils.

33-pound steel pails, double Synthetasine lined, with removable-replaceable-leverlok cover.

3-pound tripletite tamperpruf metal cans.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.116.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.73 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton.161.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis.

Acacia—Acid, Lactic, Tech., 22%

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.73
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97% dms. frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works. lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. 1½c. per lb. higher.

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				w. w.	west
				W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

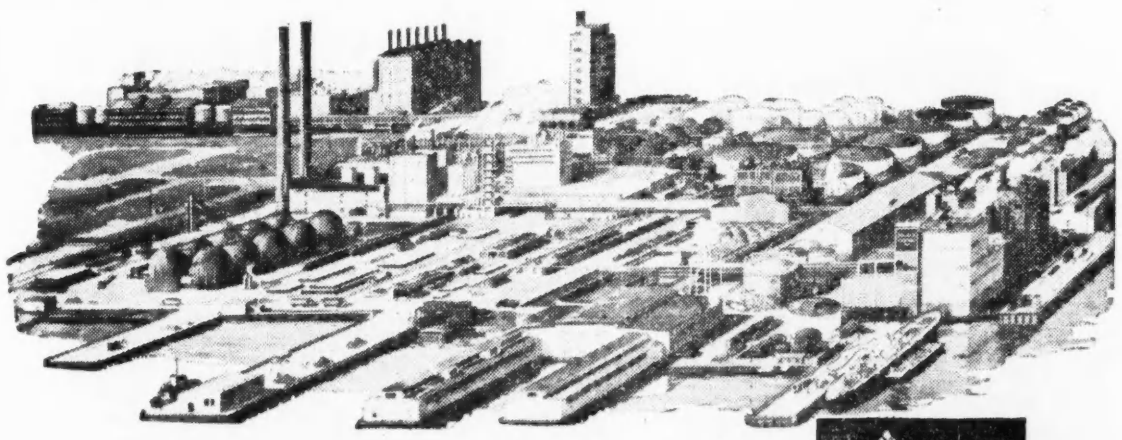
Acid, cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30⅛
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28⅛
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29⅛
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms. ton lots works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .83 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, containers, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 9.25 - —
D, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglyconic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns Kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1370- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000 lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 53% dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, es., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .126 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50% cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.83
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —

Acid, lactic, 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1865- —
w.w., dms lb. .2165- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
8-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —

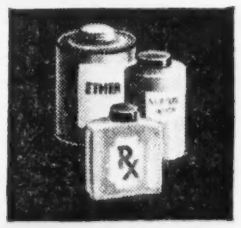
Acid, nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .21 - .23
tanks lb. .1900- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —

Acid, para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —

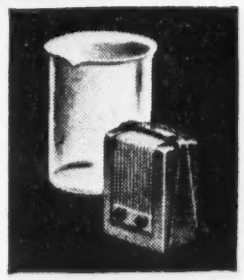
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¾- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms. lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.84 - 1.94
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product



Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?



ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590

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PFIZER VITAMIN A CRYSTALETS® AND VITAMIN A AND D CRYSTALETS®

● You can add less overage with confidence when you formulate with Pfizer Crystalets. This is true because the Vitamin A and D in Crystalets retain *more of their original potency* than do other commercial forms of these vitamins. Crystalets' remarkable stability have been proven by four years of testing and practical storage experience.

Pfizer crystalets are dry, free-flowing beadlets. They contain pure CRYSTALLINE Vitamin A Acetate and CRYSTALLINE Vitamin D, enveloped in a special matrix of gelatin and sugar. Their excellent biological availability has been well established. And Crystalets are easy to handle in manufacturing a wide variety of dry products.

Pfizer Vitamin A Crystalets are available in potencies of 250,000 units and 500,000 units per gram in fine and medium mesh sizes. Vitamin A and D Crystalets are available in potencies of 500,000 Vitamin A units per gram in combination with either 100,000 or 50,000 Vitamin D units per gram. Other A:D ratios can easily be obtained by blending. And, *in any ratio, the cost of adding Vitamin D is minimal.*

Check with Pfizer, one of the nation's leading vitamin manufacturers, when you need versatile stable forms of Vitamin A, or Vitamin A combined with D, for your existing and new specialties. Your experienced Pfizer representative will provide the details. There's no substitute for experience in protecting the reputation and sales of your Vitamin A products!

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Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

Alcohol, denat., SD23A—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Alcohol, denat., SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½ - —
SD30 dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
tanks same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl isobutyl).
Octyl perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —

Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.88
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms, frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 —
powd. dms. works 100 lbs 5.20 —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .055
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 —
Chloride coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald. lb. .16 - —
crvst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
Fluoride, tech. anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½ - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. 75 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambregris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.35 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08⅛

Can basic & acidic properties in one molecule help you in your development work?

*Take a look at Du Pont Sarcosine**

CH_3NHCH_2COONa

A clear, aqueous solution of the sodium salt. It combines both basic and acidic properties—may have a faint odor of amine.

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity: 13.0±0.5%
Methylamine Content: 0.2% maximum
Total Cyanide Calculated as CN: 2 p.p.m. maximum
Sulfides Expressed as H_2S: 1 p.p.m. maximum
pH: 12.0±0.5

Perhaps this versatile secondary amine will help you as an intermediate or reactant in your process work. One interesting use is reaction with other compounds to form foaming agents for toothpaste.

Check over the properties of Du Pont Sarcosine. If you think it may help in your development work, just drop us a line on your company letterhead. We'll be glad to send you samples for evaluation. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Del.

*This compound sold in technical grade.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms ... lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .17½ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .77 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonium acqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots ..... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western bgs. c.l. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.ton.82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb 26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price . ton.42.00 -45.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt ..... ton.41.00 -44.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.42.00 -46.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt. ..... ton.41.00 -45.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld. 100% basis ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.53
highly purif. chys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17¼ - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls .... lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .30½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .65½ - .70¼
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .70½ - .71⅛
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins. oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots .kilo.74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¼ - .07⅛
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines . ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines . ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-293°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ... ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ..... ton.190.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works .. ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ..... ton.65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ... ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.03
tech., cbys., t.l., dms ..... lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG ·

. . . would add ingredients the doctor didn't order

Calcium and magnesium stearates are often used in molding pharmaceutical tablets, to keep them firm, avoid chipping. Which is surely among our strongest incentives to make sure that Metasap Stearates are invariably "the cleanest stearates made."

Metasap Stearates are also used in many things—in foods, in plastics, cosmetics, baby powders—where even a few tiny specks of foreign matter would be too many for the performance and the reputation of your products.

These are the reasons why, at Metasap, we use the most thoroughgoing series of fine screens, magnetic traps, and filters to be found in the industry. (We even filter the air.) Plus rigid quality control and the use of equipment which virtually rules out the chance of impurities to begin with.

For Stearates of supreme uniformity and quality, come to Metasap. Our technical service department will gladly advise and assist you.

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HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
Chicago, Ill. • Boston, Mass.
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the cleanest stearates made

Send for our informative FREE book, "Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry."

Some industries served by Metasap

PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

PAPER, *Textiles, Cosmetics, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, and many other industries call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.*

Benzene hexachloride, tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - 0075
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. dms lb .62 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb .62 1.10

Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.68 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 —

Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms l.c.l. frt alld lb .17 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.155.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls. same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes)
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.75
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls, same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - .85
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - 5.35
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C. Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see Di of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran. decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.75 - —
Pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.51.25 - —
powd. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y or Chi ton.98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .05 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

December, 1955

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

BRIGHTNESS OF GROUNDWOOD PULP INCREASED USING CALCIUM CHLORIDE

A significant improvement in the peroxide process for bleaching groundwood pulp has been made by the development of a procedure for pretreating the pulp with calcium chloride.

The treatment with calcium chloride before peroxide bleaching increases the total brightness gain by 1-3 points. The pretreatment step is easily carried out, requires very little additional equipment. The benefits of pretreatment have been proved in medium consistency (8-16%) operations, and it is now in use in many mills. A similar application for low-consistency (3-5%) operations is in the development stage. Pretreatment of other types of pulp is being explored.

The amount of calcium chloride usually needed is in the range of 20 to 30 lbs. per ton of moisture-free pulp. The concentration of the treating liquor is usually 2-3 lbs. of $CaCl_2$ per gallon. Thus, the calcium chloride pretreatment makes possible the production of higher brightness groundwood for the small additional cost of about 40¢ to 60¢ per ton of pulp. The process is particularly effective with groundwood made from old wood, which is usually more difficult to bleach.

Because of its low content of heavy-metal impurities, Wyandotte Calcium Chloride is gaining wide acceptance in this application. Wyandotte Calcium Chloride is available in pellet, flake, and liquid forms.

FOR CONCRETE USERS —A TIME-SAVING TIP

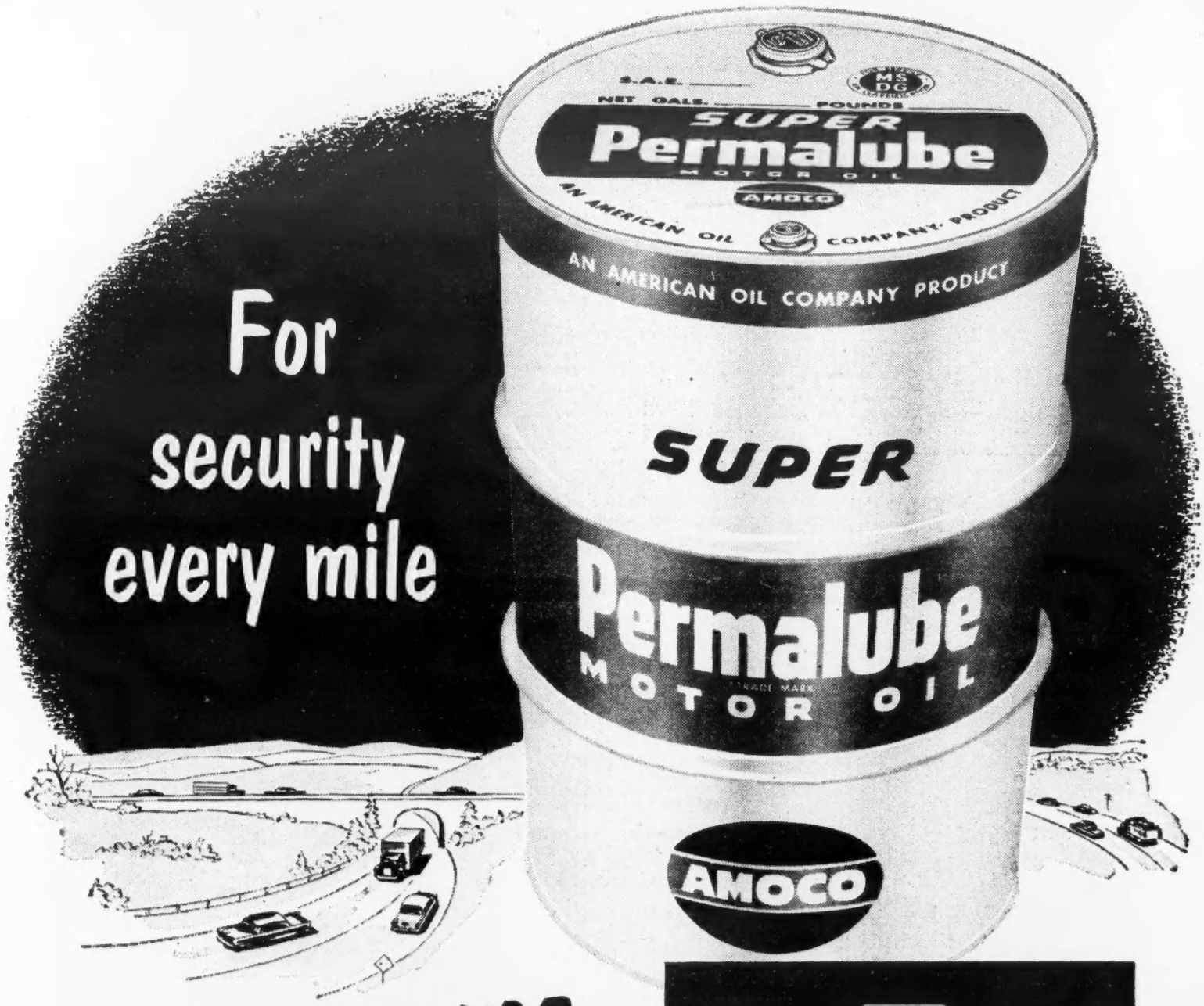
The addition of Wyandotte Calcium Chloride makes concrete easier to work and place; results in a stronger, better job. This holds true for all concrete and concrete products. Other benefits are: cold-weather protection, curing period cut in half, high early strength, better workability. Full details available.

For prices, technical data, handling and storage information, address Dept. CO . . . your inquiries will receive our prompt attention.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
GLYCOLS • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*



SUPER PERMALUBE is guarded by

Tri-Sure
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

SUPER PERMALUBE, American Oil Company's all-weather lubricant, has such versatile viscosity that it gives high-compression engines superb protection from extremes of heat and cold. Every precaution must be taken to maintain the *quality* of this oil at all times—in transit as well as in processing. So Amoco uses Tri-Sure* Closures to guard against leakage, seepage and contamination.

55-gallon drums that carry Super Permalube are safeguarded by the Tri-Sure *Flange*, which is integrally assembled with the drumstock; the Tri-Sure *Plug*, which fits securely into the flange; and the Tri-Sure *Seal*, which forms a covering that gives unfailing protection from leakage and undetected tampering.

The quality of *your* product, like the quality of Super Permalube and other fine products, can be protected best by the *quality closures*—Tri-Sure. Whenever you order *drums*, *pails* or *cans*, always specify "*Tri-Sure Closures.*"

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1, London, England

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums, c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98

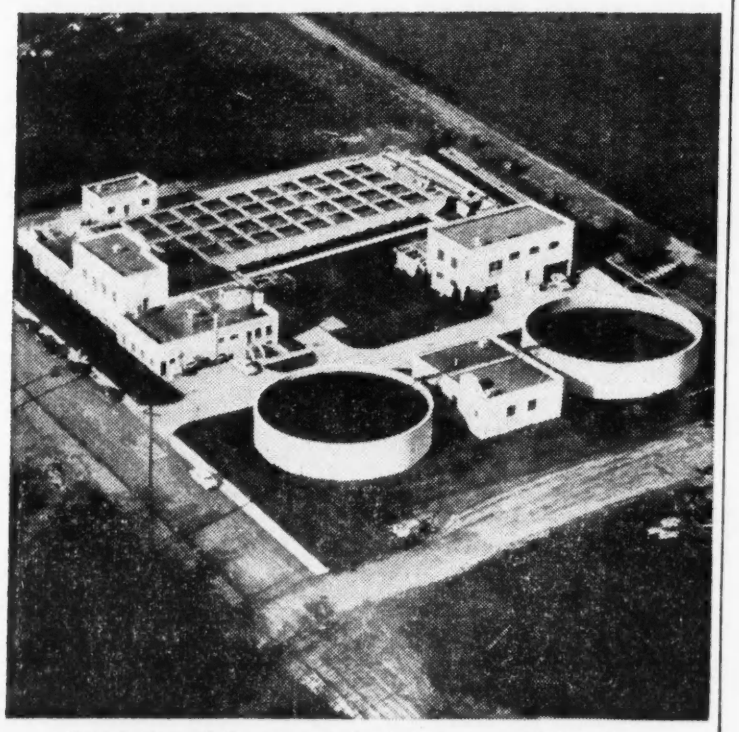
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00

Calcium hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. tots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .13¾
tech., consumers, dms. c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.88 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.65 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 2.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works. million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .28 - .28½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .26½ - .27½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 125.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. No stocks.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —

the Big 3

PENNSALT CHEMICALS

for Water and Sewage Treatment



Aerial view of the sewage plant at Tacoma, Washington, a big user of PENNSALT Chemicals for sewage treatment.

1 CHLORINE

A uniform quality water works grade of chlorine. Used by hundreds of cities and communities throughout the West because of confidence in PENNSALT'S Quality Control of the product. Shipped in 100 and 150 lb. cylinders and ton containers by rail, truck and water.

2 AMMONIA, Anhydrous

Water works grade, shipped in modern, lightweight cylinders which saves considerable freight cost and lightens the burden of handling. 50, 100, 150 lb. cylinders.

3 PERCHLORON®

High-test calcium hypochlorite containing 70% available chlorine. Shipped in 100 lb. drums; cases—9 5-lb. cans to case.

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Berkeley 4, Calif.—AShberry 3-2537 Los Angeles, Calif.—JEfferson 6244
Philadelphia, Pa.—LOcust 4-4700

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON
Tacoma 1, Washington

Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16½	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E	lb.	.35	.40
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.585	.595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545	.555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	1.32	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	1.93
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.03	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.83	—
Roman, cs	lb	1.50	—
Charcoal activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32¼
smaller lots works	lb	27	50
Bone (see Black, bone).			
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	72.00	75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis.	ton.	76.00	—
Pinewood, grain, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	55.00	—
t.c.l., works, South	ton.	55.00	65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	51.50	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	54.50	69.00
bulk, c.l., works South	ton	36.00	—
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works	lb.	.04	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1032	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1102	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.00	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	—
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
125, 1,000 cps, ctns, c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.05	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.92	—
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.12	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.12	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		7.12	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.72	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.05	—
t.t.l., works	lb.	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works,	lb.	1.95	2.00
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36½	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.36½	—
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.23	—
dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14% dms., works	lb	8.90	—
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	42.00	—
75% dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	43.00	—
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	43.00	—
imp. 60%, tins, 100% basis.	lb.	58.00	—
75%, tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
90%, tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP fin, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	6.85	9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	—
chys., works	lb.	.11¼	—
Fluoride, bbl., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).			
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.33	.40
yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	—
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.35	—
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	.57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.68	—
"0000," bgs., afloat	lb.	.86	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	5.65	5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	3.10	—
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	4.85	5.15
Civet, artif., bots	lb.	13.75	15.00
nat., bots	oz.	7.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn	ton	20.50	—
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long ton.	42.00	45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port	long ton.	27.00	30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. Georgia works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l. Georgia works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton	13.50	14.50
t.c.l.	ton.	35.00	36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton	20.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l. ex dock	net ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton	60.00	65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.41	.42
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.45	.46
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.37	—
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb	41	—
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	41	—
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).			
Standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	57	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.253	—
t.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	—
tanks, ex works	gal.	.155	.159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2650	.32
t.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2850	.34
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.30	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs. dlvd.	lb.	2.13	—
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.75¼	—
liq., 6% Co., dms	lb.	.61	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.60	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.00	—
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs	lb.	1.96	—
70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.90	—
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.69	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29¼	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.89	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.40	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.43¾	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.50
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.54	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.20	.22
blue, bls	lb.	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	33.50	40.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.43	.55
seed, bgs	lb.	.75	1.00
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Colombo root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Condurango bark, bales	lb.	.40	.50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.90	1.30
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.3625	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.3775	—
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.43	.46½
cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.32¾	.33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.80½	—
1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.81½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.83½	—
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.15	3.39

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Copper Hydrate—Diethyl Sulfate

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2.000 lb. lots, works lb. .64½- —
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5.000 lb. lots, bbls. lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5.000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½- .60½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.14.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.15.40 -17 90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.32.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.33.25 -36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.157.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb.152.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.55.00 -55.50
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 .9(
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2 75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works.ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. 43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 48 50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb 48 .50
Dandelion root bls lb .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. 45 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .29 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.48 00 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb 6 50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5 50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb lots lb .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate, dms. works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. works lb .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

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Adipic Acid Maleic Acid Malic Acid Succinic Acid
Thiomalic Acid Monochlormaleic Anhydride
Metaphenylenediamine Dodecenylsuccinic Anhydride
Cyclohexanol Cyclohexanone Caprolactam
Aspartic Acid Aniline Diisocyanates (Nacconates)
Methyl Tetrahydro Phthalic Anhydride

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Phenobarbital

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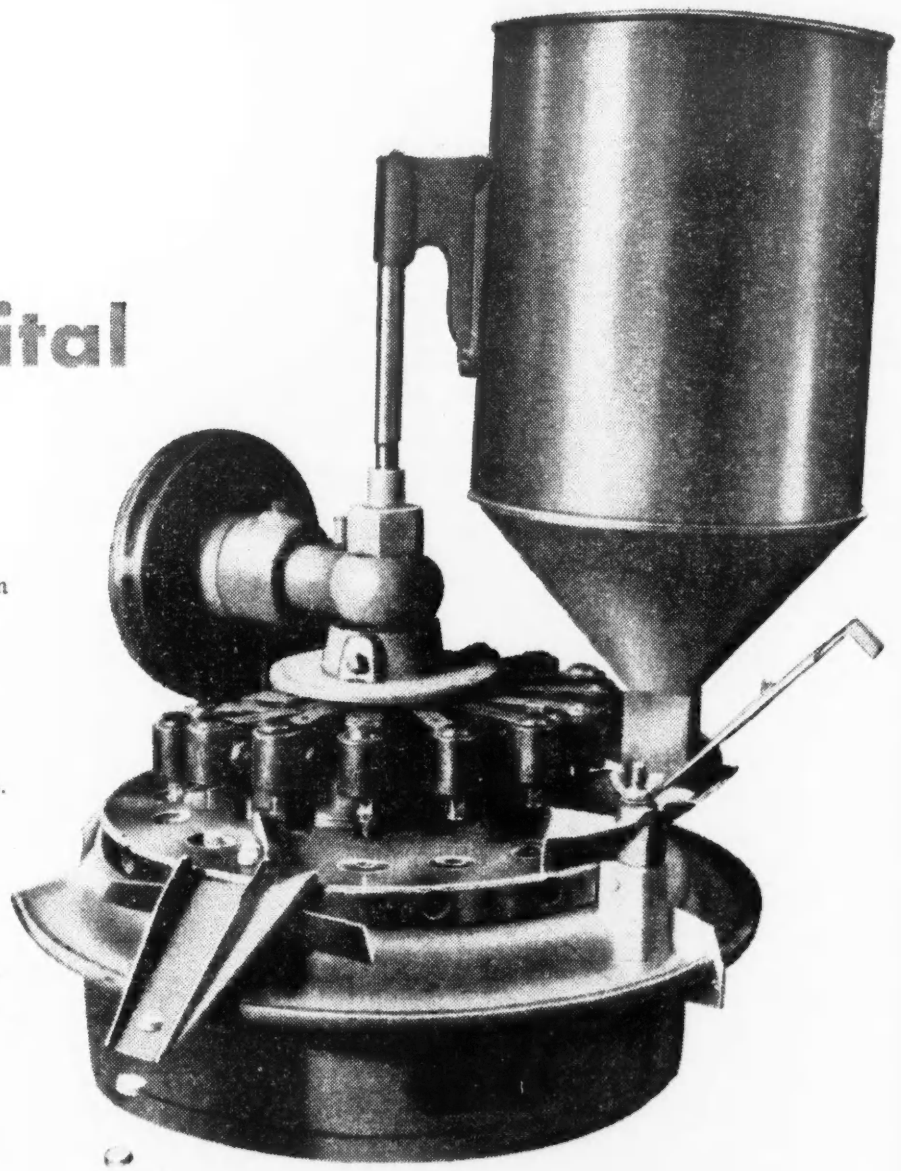

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Diethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	—
1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	—

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.,	lb.	.90 -	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots.	gram.	5.00 -	5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.25 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½ -	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.063 -	.07
Sulphate, bulk	gram.	.063 -	.07
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms.	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms.	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½ -	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09½	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	5.25 -	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained	lb.	.68	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.70 -	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.34 -	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms.	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	—
refd., 63 C., dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60½	.61
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58¼
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse	gal.	.64	—
steam-dist. dms. c.l. works, South.	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
lots	lb.	.50	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.30 -	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton	70.00 -	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.15	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.55	-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	- 5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1 lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	—
275 Milling red 2R, conc	lb.	1.62	—
289 Navy blue 2R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	—
443 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.45	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	—
595 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.93	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	—
657 Green Y	lb.	2.31	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	—

To this good old world... In the good old way,
What has anyone ever found better to say
Than
May you be peaceful
Healthy, and glad—
May the New Year
Be better
Than any you've had!
May you enjoy
Every blessed minute!
It's wished from the heart,
And our whole heart's in it.
Norda ®

Norda ®, 601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE • MEXICO CITY

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.			
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	.87	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.54	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.			
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
Z2R	lb.	1.07	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
Oil, blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
ZV	lb.	4.95	—
1078 Alizarine Cyanine Green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
Oil, orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
Oil, red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
Oil, Scarlet ZLB	lb.	1.44	—
1080 Oil, violet Z	lb.	6.81	—
1073 Oil, violet ZIRS	lb.	6.13	—
Oil, Yellow ZG	lb.	6.33	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.			
Black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
Brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
Orange ZR	lb.	5.87	—
Red ZB	lb.	6.41	—
Yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.05	1.08
tanners bbls.	lb	06	06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate cryst. tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn. USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45	.55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	.43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	.45
Butyrate, works	lb	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.63	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ethanolamines, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E Miss	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.40½-	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.11	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	—
indust., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Methylerylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½-	.52
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lo.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)			
N Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½-	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½-	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½-	—
Ethylene glycol, monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb	.44	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lb lots	lb	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns. dms	lb	1.40	1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots.	lb	2.20	3.25
Euphorbia herb bls	lb	15	17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works	ton	15.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.09½-	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.09½-	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.85	—
indust. cryst bbls. c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs.		3.50	—
USP cryst dms. works	lb	.08½	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Hydrophosphite NF, dms	lb	3.45	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27¾-	—
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.55	.57
Phosphate NF soluble, gran., pearls c.l.	lb	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII soluble, gran. pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb	.38	.42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	31.75	33.75
l.c.l., works	ton	34.75	40.75
	lb.	.27	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.60	.63
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.60	.63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb	30½	33½

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Still leading the field in this "do-it-yourself" age are the paint industries. They're making painting easier all the time. Better pigments, vehicles, and formulations give amateurs professional results. And as paint sales roll up new records, so grow the requirements for the chemicals that make better finishes possible.

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3264

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

MATHIESON

INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Soda • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Chlorine • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid

ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Trichlorobenzene

Ferric-Sodium Oxalate—Gum, Tragacanth

Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls, c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½ - .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 156.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton 150.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .0375 - —
l.c.l., works lb .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb .0375 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
Fullers' earth, oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipg. point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Furan, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb .34½ - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .12 - —
dlvd. W lb .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .45½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .21½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt alld, 100% basis lb .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl. c.l. lb .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl. c.l. lb .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl. c.l. lb .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb .23 .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms lb 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb .36 - .37
Cochin, bgs lb .37½ - .40
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb .59 - —
No. 3, bgs lb .57 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb .34 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb .22 - —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14 - —
65 jellygrams same basis lb .14½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb .15 - —
113 jellygrams, same basis lb .15½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb .18½ - —
164 jellygrams same basis lb .19½ - —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .23½ - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .26 - —
237-266 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .34 - —
Glue, hide, 363-394 jelligrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb .22 Nom.
soaplye, 80% tanks lb .20 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .31½ -
l.c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 —
USP CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd, lb .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .31½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .19 - —
tanks, works lb .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, b's. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .06 .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
No 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb .09 - —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb .08¾ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb .07¾ - .07⅞
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb .40 - —
31-45%, bbls. same basis lb .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:— Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago

Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .39¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb .40¼ —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs lb .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs lb .16½ - .18
Manila, C, bgs lb .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb .31 - .33
DBS, bgs lb No Stocks
dust, bgs lb .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb .34 - .36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs lb .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E cs lb .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb .16½ - .17½
2, bgs lb .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb .14½ - .15½
nubs, bgs lb .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb .29 - .30
No. 3, bbls lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type cns., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls, lb .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs lb .38 - .40
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb .15 - .20
tears, cs lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs, lb 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powd., USP, bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35

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Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ..ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis..ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C.....ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works 10.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis..lb. .229 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works... kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots .....oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms. same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms..gram 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms..gram 4.75 - 5.00
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W .....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd....lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms..lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns .....lb. 7.65 - 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots .....oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots .....oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots .....oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms .....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots .....lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs .....lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs. .....lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. 9.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns .....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms .....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms .....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns .....lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ...lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works .....lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb .05 - —

Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works .....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls .....lb. .45 - .53
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms .....lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms .....lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs .....lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - .15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ...lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ...lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .10¾ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs .....lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls .....lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls. .....lb. .23 - —
Yugoslavia, bls. .....lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls .....lb. .16 - .20
select., bls .....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls .....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls .....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd .....lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 9s lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l .....lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms .....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars .....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26-28% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y .....lb. .15½ - —
St. Louis .....lb. .1550 - —

Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1620 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .1670 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd .....lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd .....lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls. .....lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .39¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb3O4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18½ - —
97% Pb3O4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18¾ - —
93% Pb3O4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms .... lb. .13 - —
24% Pb., dms .....lb. .13½ - —
solid, 30% .....lb. .23¼ - —

HARSHAW

Lead Linoresinate Liquid 24%

Harshaw Improved Quality Lead Linoresinate 24% can replace lead naphthenate on a pound for pound basis at a substantial saving in drier cost.

The superior properties of Harshaw's Improved Quality Lead Linoresinate 24% are exemplified by the typical analysis shown along side the sample tube illustration.

SEND FOR A SAMPLE IN A GARDNER TUBE.

Test it for color, viscosity and excellent cold weather stability. You'll find the way to savings in drier costs.

The HARSHAW CHEMICAL Co.
1945 East 97th Street • Cleveland 6, Ohio

CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON 6, N. Y. • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH

Lead, white, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18½- .19
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17¼- .20
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14½- 16½
dl-Leucine dms., works ..... lb. 2.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls ..... lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.55 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
96-98%, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 63.00 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis, ton. 61.50 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 12.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .81 - .81½
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works .. oz. 37.50 - 39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots .. kilo. 140.00 - 150.00

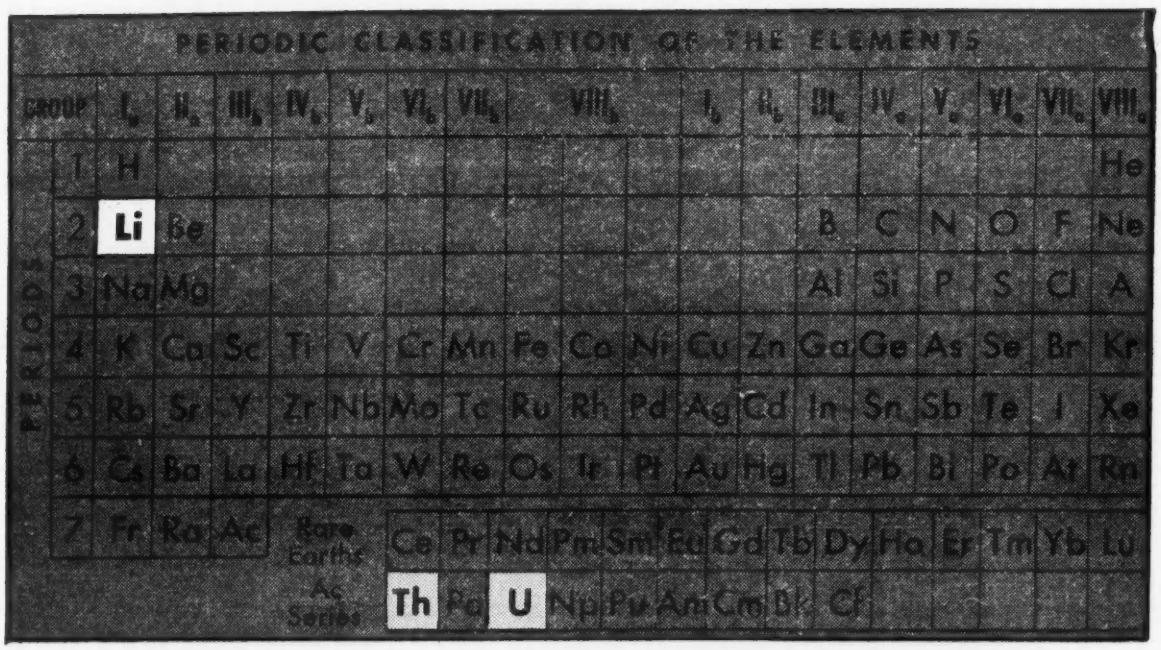
M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. No prices.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works .... lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, etns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash .. ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

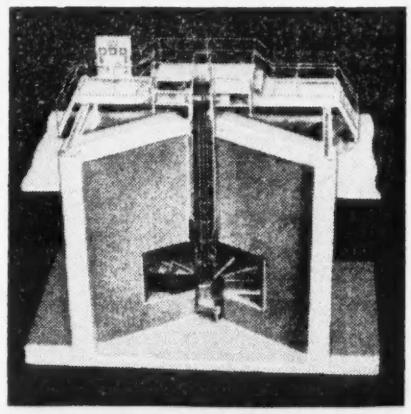
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 55.00 - 105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works .. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls .. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .. lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works .. ton. 97.00 - —
paper bgs., works .... ton. 93.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton. 101.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E .. ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E .... ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton. 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton. 58.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works ..... lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .33½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 8.00 - 8.25
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.93 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodine, red, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF .... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 280.00 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld, gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld, or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.



LITHIUM in the ATOMIC FUTURE

Only in recent years has mention of Lithium in nuclear energy been made. For the past 12 years, however, the technical staff of Lithium Corporation has been accumulating know-how on lithium. The contributions made to the comparatively small store of knowledge on this interesting element are material. Now, with our country on the threshold of peacetime nuclear power, Lithium Corporation stands ready to assist the creators of tomorrow's power. Lithium metal, two metal derivatives, and 15 salts are available for study. You are invited to share the benefits of our use-research into lithium. Write for technical data sheets on this miracle element. It could mean a great deal to you.



Model AMF Atomics Inc. Research Reactor

... trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec • BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York Pittsburgh • Chicago • CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld.
50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib, dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (4,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Chloroform, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.23 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼ - .11½
New York gal. .12½ - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

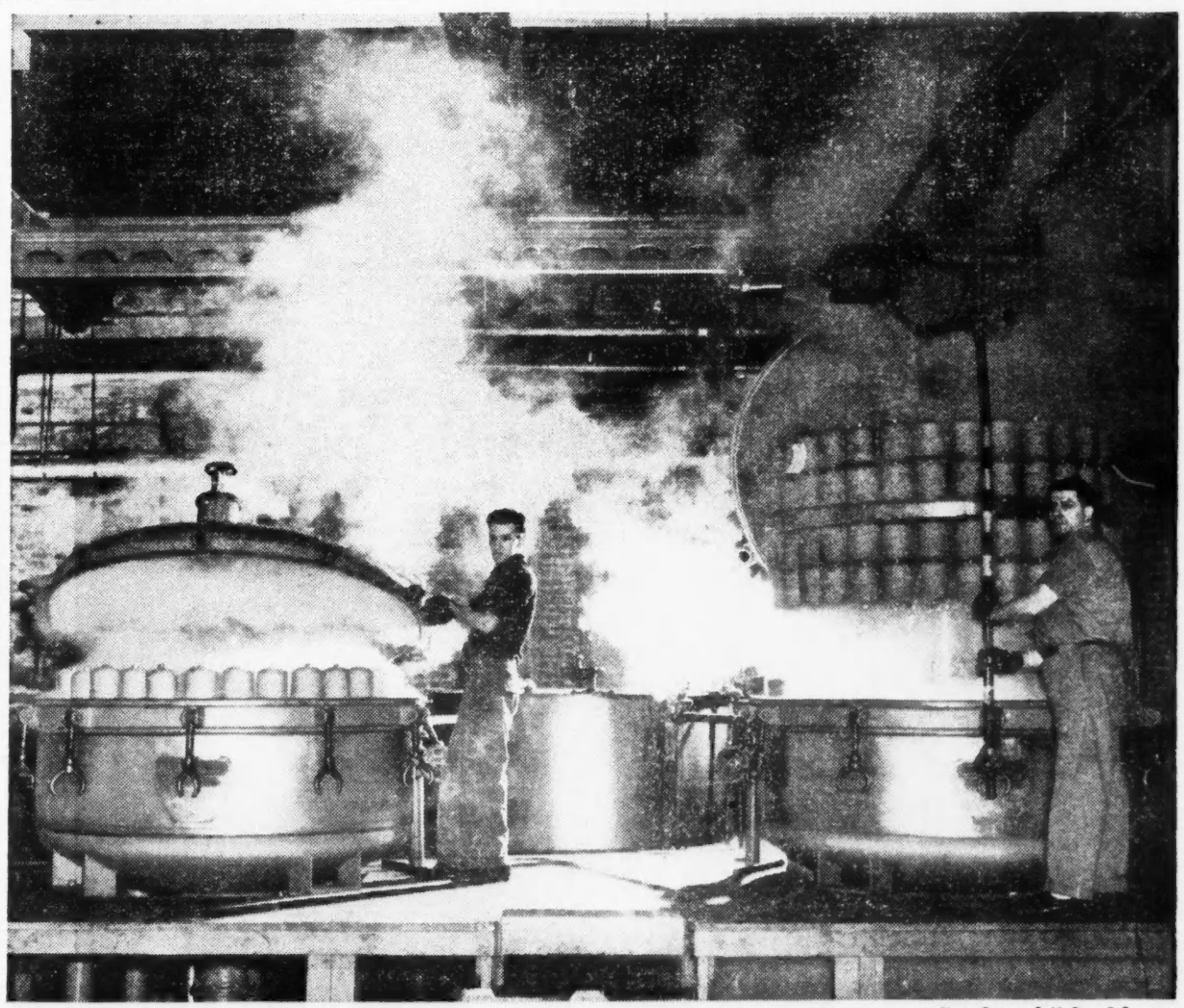
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortholuidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05

Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .54¾ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.20 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 1.45 -
5 lb lots cns lb 1.50 -
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09½ - —
yellow, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Myrobalans J-1, assorted, bgs. ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 - 56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see Sl
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.

Naphthalene, refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib, dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).



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INTERMEDIATES FOR DYESTUFFS:

one of many uses for methylamines

Rohm & Haas monomethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine are good, low-cost sources of basic organic nitrogen. These amines can be used as intermediates for many different products, including dyestuffs, pesticides, quaternary disinfectants, pharmaceuticals, photographic developers, rubber-vulcanization accelerators, and surfactants.

All three amines are available in both aqueous and anhydrous form in drums, tankcars, or cylinders. Volume production in two separate plants provides continuous availability. The high quality and purity of Rohm & Haas methylamines reflect more than 20 years' experience in their production.

Write to Department SP for authoritative information to assist you in research, process development, or plant design.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Nickel Acetate—Oil, Lavandin

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.77 -	.90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73¾-	.81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.38½-	.46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.68	.69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.64½-	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.37 -	.38
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.76 -	—
green bbls.	lb.	.76 -	—
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¼-	.38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted.	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.20 -	—
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld	lb	1.03 -	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	5.00 -	—
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.05 -	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms	lb.	.54	.57
powd., dms	lb.	.60	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.48½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., cms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.26 -	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms	lb.	.75 -	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis	ton.	46.50 -	—
40.8%N, tanks, same basis	ton.	51.15 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.00 -	5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works,	unit-ton.	2.95 +	.50

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41 -	—
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50 -	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
p-Nitrotoluene dms., works	lb.	.33 -	.36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59 -	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 -	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.36 -	.38
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	.61 -	.64
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.58 -	—
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10 -	.12
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15 -	.17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—

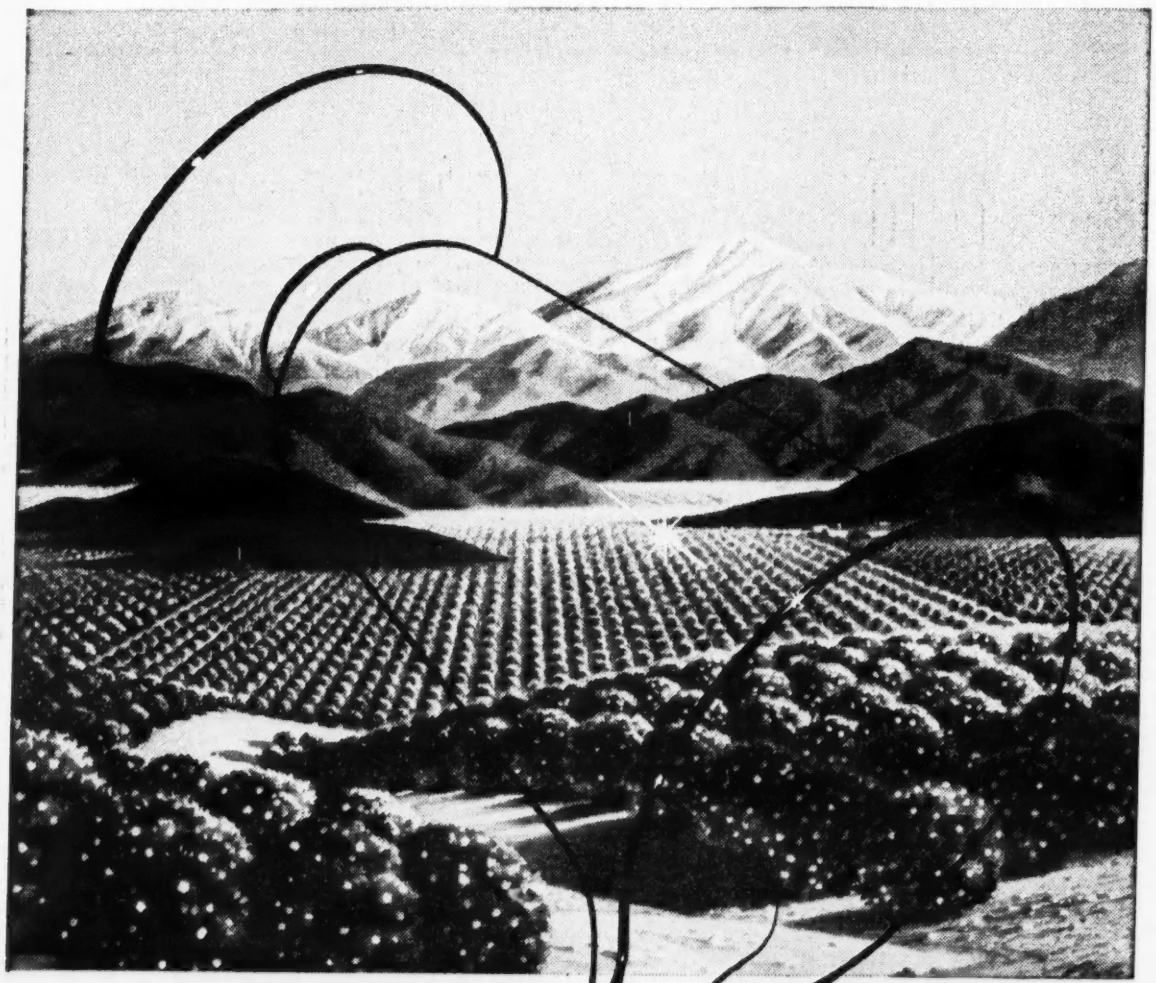
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00	3.75
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.	lb.	.62 -	.80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.35 -	1.95
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.15 -	4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.38 -	.50
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.80 -	2.75
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb	1.85	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50 -	1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	1.75	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.20 -	5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	.70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	1.75 -	2.10
redist., USP, cns	lb	2.25	3.00
Calamus, bots	lb	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.35 -	.50
white, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.45
Cananga, native, cns	lb	7.85	-10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.00	-14.75
Caraway, NF, cns	lb	3.75	5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	32.00	-40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2100-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2310-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2360-	—
tanks	lb.	.2160-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2160-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2210-	—
tanks	lb.	.2010-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1625-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks	lb.	.1473-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900-	—
tanks	lb.	.1700-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2075-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
tanks		.1925-	—
Cedarleaf, USP, XII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.15 -	3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.65 -	1.00
Celery seed, bots	lb.	12.50	-20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	90.00	-180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns	lb.	3.25 -	5.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	23.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.30 -	2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.70
Java, true, dms	lb.	No prices.	
Java-type, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.85 -	4.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.20 -	2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12⅛-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.10¾-	—
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l	lb.	.19½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.21½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11½	Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50 -	1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.80 -	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	11.75	-17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11⅝-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06 -	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.16⅝-	.17
tanks	lb.	.15⅛-	—
Costus, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.11⅛	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.11 -	—
Texas	lb.	.10¾-	.11
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04⅞-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.16 -	.16⅛
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	6.25
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.15	5.75
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.30 -	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80 -	4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.50 -	5.00
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums	lb.	.70 -	1.05
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85 -	1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30 -	2.80
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.35 -	3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08 -	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14⅛
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14⅛
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14⅛

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	4.75 -	9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	11.50	-14.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.00	-13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	17.00 -	—
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	1.75 -	3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.17½-	.19
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.19 -	.20
Guiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75 -	4.00
twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.60 -	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38 -	.55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.85 -	3.55



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Exchange

OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT · ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. · Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. • DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Oil, lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. ....lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns .....lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns.....lb.10.00 -16.50
spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 6.00 - —
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless, bots .....lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
West Indian, cs .....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y..lb. .1565- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1615- .1665
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis..lb. .1270- —
New York .....lb. .1395- —
tankwagon, New York .....lb. .1425- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast..lb. .08¾ Nom.
Gulf ports, bulk, f.a.s ....lb. .09 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms .....lb. .18 - —
syn., bots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms...lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms .....lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms .....lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots .....lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. .....lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms .....lb. .66 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms .....lb. .15½- .16
tanks .....lb. .14 - .15
Oleo, extra, dms .....lb. .13½- .14
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots .....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid..gal. 2.45 - 2.55
Orange, sweet, dist., cns .....lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms .....lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. .....lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms .....lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots .....lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms .....lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, ...lb. .17 - .17½
refd., dms .....lb. .22¾- .23¼
tanks .....lb. .21¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns .lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.....lb. 5.80 - 8.00
redist., USP, dms .....lb. 6.05 - 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms .....lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, ...lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. .....lb. .1325- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars .....lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots .....oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms .....lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms .....lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots .....lb.18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns .....lb.17.50 -20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, ...lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms .....lb. .85 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms .....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocetea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns .....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms .....lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .44 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, ...lb. .10¾- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y..lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
clarified, dms. .....lb. .14 - .14¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. .....lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars .....lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars .....lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms .....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns .....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works .....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms .....lb. .13½- .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works.....lb. .601 - —
whse. .....lb. .712 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C..gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns.....lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- .27¾
tanks, N. Y. .....lb. .25½- —
domestic mills .....lb. .24½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ...lb. .28 - .43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. .....lb.13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. .....lb.10.50 -17.50
Java, cns. .....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms. ....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..gal. .51¼- .54¼
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53¼- .56¼
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58½- .59½

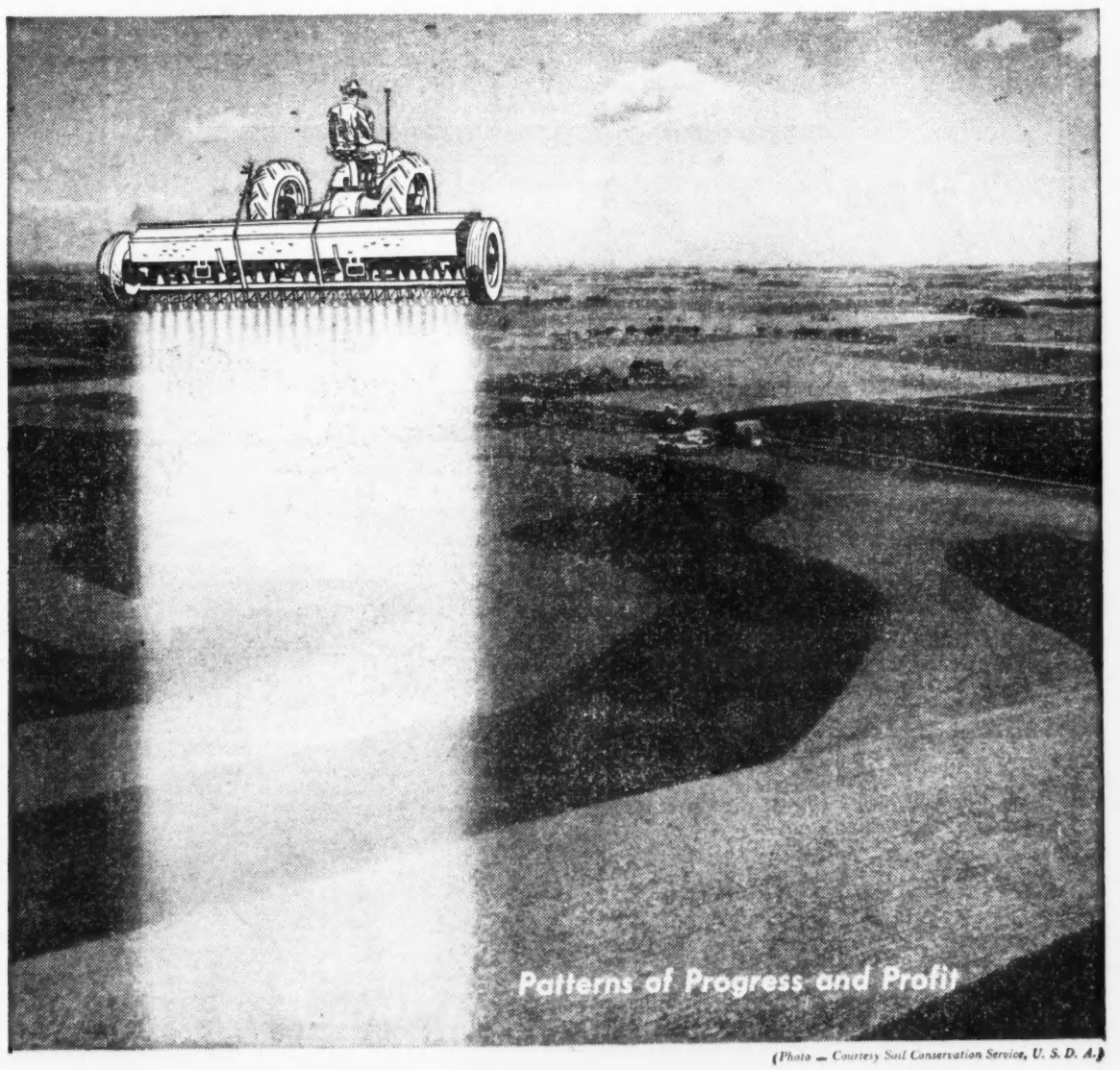
Oil, white mineral, tech., 125-135 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - 68¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. .....lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns .....lb. 3.20 -19.50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.....lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots .....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots .....lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. .....lb. .10¾- .11
Opium, USP, cns .....oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns .....oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns .....oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2085- .2110
Molybdated, bbls. .....lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. .....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amyl phenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —

Ouabain, USP, bots .....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.73 - 5.00
smaller lots, works .....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots .....lb 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots .....lb. 3.50 4.00
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots .....oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulfate, cns .....oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM solid, c.l., refy lb. 0710- —
fully refr., 122°-124°F., ATSM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —



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by DUVAL

Duval Muriate of Potash ranks high as one of the essential nutrients which greatly increase yield and profits in crop production.

DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH CO.
Modern Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico

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Paraffin, Fully Refd., 132°-134°F., ASTM—b-Phenylethylamine

Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134°, ASTM., slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine)
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .37 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .29 - .29½
white, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. 70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝- .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛- .07⅝
tanks, refy lb. .03⅞- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .09⅛- .09⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .05 - .06¼
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅝- .07⅞
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛- .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- .07⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05½- .06⅜
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅛- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks, refy lb. .06 - .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛- .06½
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .269 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alid E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt, alid. lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alid. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40

For dependable performance

in industrial finishing use

PENOLA SOLVENTS

High quality Penola Solvents assure you these 6 important advantages:

- *Exact uniformity*
- *Highest purity*
- *Controlled evaporation*
- *Special handling*
- *Balanced solvency*
- *Immediate availability*

For your industrial finishing needs be sure to specify Penola Solvents for the most reliable performance and results.

For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your industrial finishing problems, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

PENOLA OIL COMPANY • *New York* • *Detroit* • *Chicago*

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.75 - - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.15 - 5.16
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 - —
78-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31. Recent 7c. labor advance and 10c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .83 - .86
Mexican, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.50 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ - .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼ - 04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 97.00 - 99.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - 48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .25½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .38
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .36½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp. kgs lb. .27¾ - .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.63 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb 15 17
powd dms lb 24 .26
Chromate, tech hgs lb. 50 .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. 41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½

Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 1.93
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
39-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., dms., works, lb. .23½ - .26½
USP, dms., works lb. .26½ - .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.80 - —
soln. clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - 1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .713 - .779

Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb 18½ —
powder dms lb 16½ .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 .94
tech., works lb 77 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41½ - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —

INTERNATIONAL'S

Niagara Falls Plant

has been producing

CAUSTIC POTASH

for the

industrial chemical market

since 1918

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

LIQUID – Iron free, a clear water-white solution of 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and non-returnable 675 lb. drums.

LIQUID – Special low chloride, iron-free grade – 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and non-returnable 675 lb. drums.

SOLID – 90%. In 700 lb. drums.

FLAKE – 90%. In 100, 200, and 400 lb. drums.

GRANULAR (BROKEN) – 90%. In 100, 210, and 425 lb. drums.

AMERICAN SELECTED WALNUT – In 100, 210, and 425 lb. drums.

Liquid CAUSTIC POTASH

MINING

REFINING · MANUFACTURING

CAUSTIC POTASH – all standard grades

CARBONATE OF POTASH – all standard grades

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE – refined and technical grades

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MURIATIC ACID

LIQUID CHLORINE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID

There's good reason for you to have confidence in *International* as your source of supply of *Caustic Potash*. For 38 years, International's Niagara Falls plant has been producing *Caustic Potash* with a consistent record of uniformity, quality, and good service. You'll get prompt deliveries and helpful cooperation when you depend on *International* for *Caustic Potash* in the form you require – Liquid, Solid, Flake, Granular, or American Selected Walnut.

POTASH DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6

61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor ..... gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞- .04½
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works ....lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton. 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works ..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works.lb. .13 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works ..lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16⅝
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
Solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra ..lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfiia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
acrylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 8.60 - —
light shades, bbls ..... lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls ..... lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

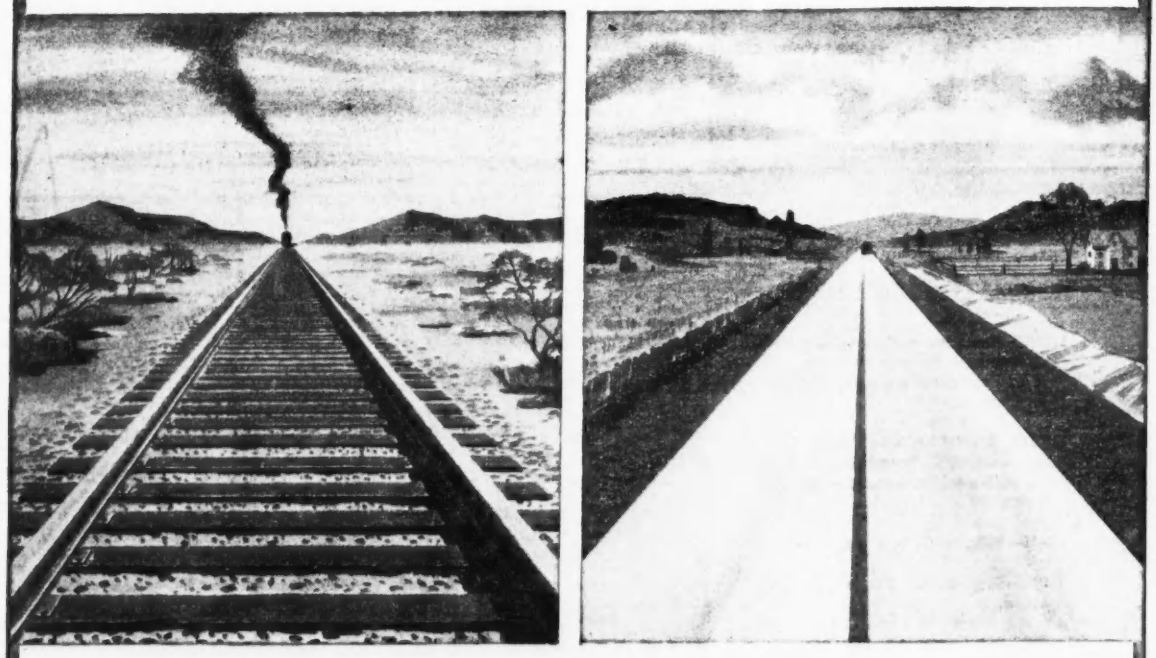
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., syn., 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works ..... lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works ..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works ..lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works ...lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works ....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works—lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works ..lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works ..lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works ....lb. .0350- .0037
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 9.00 -10.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .78½- —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - 49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 1.80
works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44½- —
Italian ..... lb. .25 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ....lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.01 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - —

DOW

...almost out of sight already...



YOUR CAUSTIC ORDER'S ON ITS WAY FROM DOW

The steel rails could be in New York or New Mexico . . . the highway in Oregon or Alabama. Wherever, however . . . it's another caustic soda order on the way from Dow. The order is just hours old, but it's on its way.

Dow's vast and amazingly flexible distribution network is the answer. Three plants and six shipping terminals are tied together by a network of order communications.

Hundreds of caustic customers have learned how resourceful and helpful Dow Technical Service men can be. Whether it's an irritating wrinkle in your processing or a basic decision about the form of caustic you can use to best advantage—a call to Dow brings these trained consultants to you. Surprising savings in plant operations often develop from their visits.

Put your caustic problems "out of sight" for good. Simply make sure your next caustic order is with Dow. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. AL 390A-1, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ..ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips..bgs. .55 - .66
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Imp., Honduras, bls..lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls....lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .93 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 9.00 -10.50
Senega root, bls.....lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings .....lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat.....lb. .16¾- —
hulled .....lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, huller, shipt., bgs..lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Salvadorian, natural .....lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural.....lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .64 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .72 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. .....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots .....lb. .53 - .54
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots .....lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse...ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .90½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .82¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .82⅝- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .82¾- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .83 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....lb. .60 - —
500-oz. lots .....lb. .60¼- —
250-oz. lots .....lb. .60¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF, bots, dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls .....lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls .....lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works ..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works ..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works ..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works ..lb. .13¾- —
NF, 66% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd. bbls., works .....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works .....gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots .....kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots .....kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots .....kilo.17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots .....kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).

Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works ..lb. .70 - 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms .....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms .....lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms .....lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices higher. ½c.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms .....lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms .....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l....lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic), NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate)
pea crystals, bgs .....100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼- —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.135.50 -140.50
sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works, ton.204.00 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb lots, works, lb. .175 - .193
tanks, works lb .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 5.45 - 7.35
dms. c.l. .....100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works ....100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .93
anhd., cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works .....lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 - —

WESTERN UNION

1229

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full rate Telegram or Cable-gram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

13 1 PM

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TO HYDROGEN PEROXIDE USERS:

RE YOUR 1956 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE REQUIREMENTS,

WOULD LIKE TO QUOTE ON SOLVAY 35-0/0 OR

50-0/0 MATERIAL IN TANK CARS, OR DRUMS

SHIPPED IN STRAIGHT OR MIXED CAR OR

TRUCKLOADS AS WELL AS LCL. WIRE, WRITE

OR PHONE SOLVAY=

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SOLVAY

Sodium Nitrate—Strophanthus Seed

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .69½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets bgs. c.l same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. 47 .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43½ - .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½ - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.20
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., cms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, in d m s., 4/10c higher lb. .10 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .584 - .635
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb .17¼ .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 -115.00
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, cms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½ - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½ - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 47.00 -49.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .799 - .809
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.03½ - 1.04½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .866 - 1.135
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .81 - .82
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .982 - 1.022
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .73 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -35.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Nialk

CONTAINERS PROTECT QUALITY FOR YOU IN

CAUSTIC POTASH

CARBONATE OF POTASH

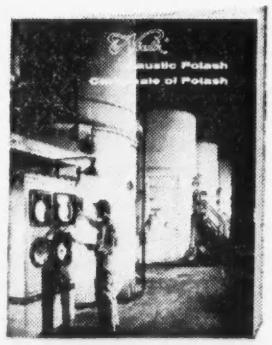
To guarantee you highest quality, Niagara safeguards the purity and uniformity of NIALK Caustic Potash and Carbonate of Potash even to the extent of manufacturing its own high-standard steel drums. This is typical of the production controls which protect the quality of Nialk chemicals.

Protect your products and processes with quality products by specifying NIALK Caustic Potash and Carbonate of Potash. Supplied in bags, kegs, barrels, drums and carloads to suit your requirements. We can give you quick delivery in any quantity.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Plant: Niagara Falls, N. Y

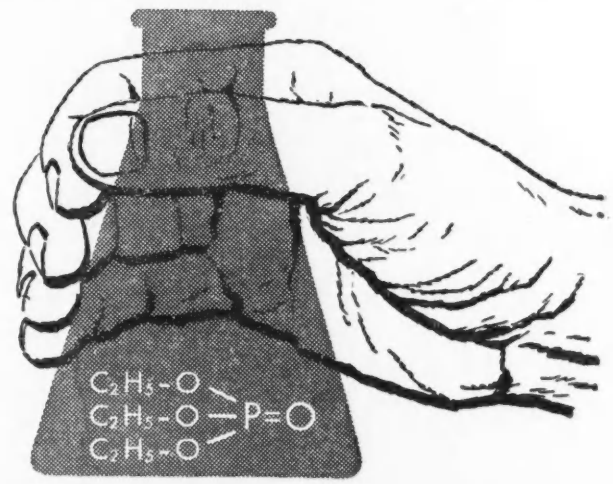


Send for free illustrated booklet, NIALK CAUSTIC POTASH, CARBONATE OF POTASH, *containing valuable data on the use and handling of these chemicals*

Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., rety., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd. dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla, unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grs., bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10½ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .08½- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .10⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾- .08⅛
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb. .07⅛- .07⅜
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73⅛- .74⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .43
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous)
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.02⅜- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase chalk resistant, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
ceramic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
Titanium dioxide metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ton 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. 4.13¾- —
tanks, works lb. 3.93¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61



Eastman

triethyl phosphate

may be the answer to your search for:

- a non-corrosive solvent with low toxicity
- a fine lubricant additive
- a mild ethylating agent
- a starting material for insecticide manufacture
- a useful catalyst for:
  - the dehydration of glycols
  - the synthesis of esters
  - the polymerization of certain monomers

CHARACTERISTICS

Color, APHA	10 max.
Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C.	1.067-1.072
Acidity, as H_3PO_4	0.03% max.
Boiling Range	97% between 209°-218°C
Flash Point	240°F
Weight Per Gallon, 20°C.	8.90 lbs.

Eastman triethyl phosphate is soluble in water and most organic solvents. It is very resistant to hydrolysis at ordinary temperatures.

It is quite useful as an ethylating agent, for all three of its ethyl groups are available.

Triethyl phosphate reacts with phosphorus pentoxide or oxy trichloride to yield poly esters which have unusual properties as insecticides. These complex esters also show some promise as rodenticides.

We'll be glad to send you detailed information and sample quantities of Eastman triethyl phosphate for your evaluation. Write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
A subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Toluol, Coaltar—Wattle Bark

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
- Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
- Birmingham dist gal. .32 • —
- Chicago dist gal. .35 • —
- Cleveland dist. gal. .32 • —
- Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
- Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 • —
- Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
- Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 • —
- Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 • —
- Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ • —
- Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 • —
- Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
- Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 • —
- Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 • —
- Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 • —
- Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 • —

petroleum, indust., wks., tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
- Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
- Baytown, Tex. gal. .32 • —
- Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 • —
- Detroit, Mich gal. .35 • —
- Houston, Tex gal. .33 • —
- Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
- Providence, R. I. gal. .35 • —
- Wood River, Ill gal. .25 • —

3,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .91 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .94 • —

powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 • —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 • 1.80
- Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 • 1.25

Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 • —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 • —
- l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 • —

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 • —
- l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 • —

tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 • —

Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
- l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .65 • —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ • —

tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 • —

Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ • —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾ • —

tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾ • —

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 • —
- l.c.l., works lb. .13½ • —

tanks, works lb. .11½ • —

Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 • 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
- l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —

petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
- l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ • —

tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ • —

Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
- tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —

Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ • —
- tanks, same basis lb. .18½ • —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —

Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾ • —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ • —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ • —

Triethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
- l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42½ • —
- tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • —

Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
- l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½ • —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 • —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 • —
- l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 • —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ • —

Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).

Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 • —

di-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works kilo. 165.00 • —

Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.35 • 4.40

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 • .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root), True (see Aletris root).

Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton. 120.00 • —
- l.c.l. dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 140.00 • —

45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E. ton. 105.00 • —

Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 126.00 • —

Urea-ammonia liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 124.50 • —

37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton. 153.00 • —

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 • —

Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 • .40

dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 • 27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 77.00 • 78.00

cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 54.00 • —

extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 • —

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 • 7.00
- Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 • —
- whole, tins lb. 8.50 • —
- Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 • Nom.

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
- smaller lots lb. 6.90 • 7.25

ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • —
- smaller lots lb. 3.05 • 3.15

Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ • —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ • —
- tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ • —
- tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ • —

n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
- l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
- tanks, works lb. .27 • —

Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 • —
- 75 c.c. bot. 1.56 • —

tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
- l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
- tanks works lb. .25 • —

Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
- l.c.l. works lb. .30 • —
- tanks, works lb. .27 • —

Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 • —
- tanks, works lb. .20 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 • 1.50

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 • —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .17 • —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
- lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
- lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 • —

in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units... 1,000,000 units. .02 • .04¾
- lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • .05¼
- lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • .05¾

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ • —
- dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo. 67.50 • —
- 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 • —
- 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 • —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —

Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —

in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —

B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).

B_2, (see Riboflavin).

B_6 complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).

B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 • —
- oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 • —

C (see Acid, ascorbic).

D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).

D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 • —
- less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 • —

E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).

G (see Riboflavin).

H (see Biotin).

K, Active (see Menadione).

K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —

Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).

V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 • —

Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 • —
- 25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 • —
- 5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 99.00 • —
- merchantable, bales, ex dock ton. 96.00 • —

extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾ • .10
- solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ • —
- S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —

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Were Confucius alive today, his shrewd analysis of the chemical market would undoubtedly prompt him to express words extolling the virtues of BROWNING. What great praise would be heaped upon an organization which single-handedly performs a job normally being accomplished by so many! It is BROWNING CHEMICAL who, alone, can supply you with all CHEMICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS which usually have to be obtained from many, many different sources. Because of their rock-bottom prices—personalized service—concise knowledge of international trade and, last but not least, because of their Hamburg affiliate — BROWNING CHEMICAL CORPORATION offers you the most unusual buying facilities.

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POWERFUL REASONS

why you should use

ASCORBIC ACID

(vitamin C)

SODIUM ASCORBATE

'ROCHE'

● When you buy from 'Roche' you deal with a house of over a half century's experience in the fine chemical field,—a house that produces every useful type of ascorbic acid to meet virtually every manufacturing need; the first to achieve commercial production of vitamin C by the famous Reichstein synthesis.

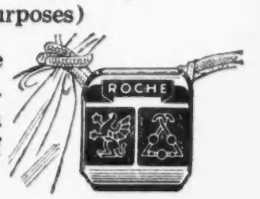
● Large consumers can have the advantage of single lots running as high as 3000 kilos—uniformly mixed, and necessitating only one assay. This is possible because 'Roche' really produces vitamin C "By the Tons."

● Small users are just as important to us—they get the same 'Roche' service, the experience of a house that for many decades has been in the forefront of vitamin research and manufacturing. 'Roche' technical personnel is equally ready to assist you with development and production problems.

● All types of 'Roche' ascorbic acid are uniform, readily soluble, and easy to handle. 'Roche' scientific production control is meticulous—it guarantees highest quality; specifications that even exceed U.S.P.'s.

● Quick delivery from strategically located warehouses, where any of the following types are stocked to meet your individual product specifications, and from which fresh material is insured by our huge volume of sales:

Fine Powder — Ultrafine (Mikro) Powder — Granular
Fine Granular — Superfine Granular — Ampul Type
Sodium Ascorbate (fine powder for all purposes)



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● Ascorbic Acid and Sodium Ascorbate 'Roche' are packed in sealed polyethylene bags in 1-kilo and 2½ kilo tamperpruf tripletite metal containers. Larger quantities are packed in sealed polyethylene bags in fibre drums. Smaller quantities in amber screw cap bottles. *Ampul type* ascorbic acid is packed under inert gas in 100 gram bottles and in 1-kilo and 2½ kilo tamperpruf metal containers.

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Wax—Zinc Phenolsulfonate

Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).		
Bayberry, bgs	lb.	.43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs	b.	.72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.70 Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	.65 Nom.
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.70 - —
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.81 - .84
slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.80 - .83
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.75 - .77
slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.74 - .76
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb.	.50 - .52
refd., bgs	lb.	.53 - .55
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 1c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.		
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.57 - .59
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.65 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.58 - .59
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.67 - .68
tech., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.62 - .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.60 - .62
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.10 - 1.12
Parnanyoa, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.		
Japan, cs	lb.	.45 - .46

Wax, microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works	lb.	.13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12 - .13
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.13 - .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works	lb.	.25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.17½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.28½- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.35 - —

Wax, Montan, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	No prices.
German, bgs.	lb.	No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.80 - .82
tech., bgs	lb.	.75 - .77
Paraffin (see P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.30 - .33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works	lb.	.65 - .75
spot	lb.	.67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).		
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).		
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls	lb.	.16 - .17
leaves, bls	lb.	.20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).		
USP (see Lanolin).		
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb	.20 .25
Levant, bgs	lb	4.25 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212 - —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.215 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works	lb.	.39 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—		
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34 - —
Birmingham district	gal.	.32 - —
Chicago district	gal.	.35 - —
Cleveland district	gal.	.34½- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.37 - —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33 - —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33 - —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34 - —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34 - —
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34 - —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35 - —
Youngstown, O	gal.	.32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—		
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 - —
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 - —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33 - —
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34 - —
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35 - —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens	lb.	2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.		
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb	1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58 - —
smaller lots	lb.	5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).		
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - .27½
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	10.60 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼- —
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13 - —
New York	lb.	.13½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
leaded, 25%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
USP, etns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.		
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 - —
powd., dms	lb.	.42 - .49

—Continued on page 44

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Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

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β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2 NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

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CARDIS ONE (U.S. Pat. No. 2471102)	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-16	55-65	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-16	45-55	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	3-5	BROWN	14-17	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX*	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
POLYMEKON**	200-MIN.	0-3	YELLOW	0.0	0.0	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
WARCO* WAX 150-A	145-155 145-155	15-20 15-20	YELLOW 1-2 BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO* WAX 170-A	170-175	10-15	YELLOW 1-2	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO* WAX 180	180-185 180-185	4-7 4-7	WHITE BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCOSINE*	150-155	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	136-138 ASTM	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
CANE WAX 700	169-174	1.0-1.5	BROWN	25-30	70-90	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 500	171-176	3 MAX.	LIGHT BROWN	25-35	55-70	VEGETABLE WAX
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Volume 168 **December 5, 1955** **Number 23**

Cutting the Cost of Government

There is a very wide gap between the policy of governmental operation recommended by the second Hoover commission and that reflected in the current political fight against moderation.

Because of the high-record individual and corporate earnings thus far in the current fiscal year, it is logical to expect that the revenue of the federal government will contribute quite substantially toward the balancing of the budget at the end of the period, which is one of the major objectives of the Hoover commission's recommendations. But, those who already are urging that federal taxes be reduced are at least a bit premature. They are also not in favor of a budget balance-sheet without a red-ink entry; because they are vigorously urging that farm prices be given stiff 90-percent support.

The congress will be responding to pressures of immoderate groups very shortly after it gets going in another session a month hence. It cannot be expected to look upon inflexibility with reference to props for a balanced budget in the same light as it will regard such a characteristic in terms of support for farm prices. The determiners of the federal budget policy will be subjected also to pressure on behalf of the recommendations of the Hoover commission that they give the people of the United States a better government at a better price. The weight and the effect of that pressure will depend on the support that is given to the program of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report by way of the activities of that group and, as is more to be desired and needed, by way of the efforts of individual taxpayers to make their congressional representatives know how they feel and what they want with reference to the disposal of the money they must contribute to the cost of being governed.

As the citizens' Hoover committee says, "the path to action is through understanding." It has published a booklet of informative guidance in that direction—a sort of primer in the curriculum of a very necessary course of public education. That course should be carried upward through the various texts of the Hoover commission's reports by way of the presentation of selected excerpts therefrom to the citizens of every community by its business interests.

Some notable eliminations of unnecessary spending and reductions in other areas have been made by government agencies. There is much more that can be done. In many instances that requires no congressional initiative. It can be promoted by means of continuous wide publication of demands that those opportunities be given proper attention promptly. Every little bit will help; even such steps as that taken by the Post Office Department in converting its surplus of obsolete one-cent stamped envelopes to official usefulness — and philatelic novelty — by printing the departmental franking label across the stamp.

Human Factors in Business

"Human relations," said the heading on an article in a recent issue of the news publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "playing bigger role in expanding American business system." The statement does not accurately present what the chamber had in mind. The role of human relations in every aspect of business has not been increasing: it could not, because it has always been "the whole show." What has been and is increasing is broader recognition and more adequate appreciation of that fundamental fact.

Business is wholly a matter of human relations and the consequential manifestation thereof in human behavior. All its problems of personnel, patronage, profit, and progress derive from shortcomings in some one or another area of human relations, manifested in behavior ill-befitting the ethics and intelligence which should be characteristic of human beings. Among students of such things, there is a growing apprehension in that connection as they endeavor to foresee the psychological effects of automation.

The possibilities in that direction add some, but not much, to the importance of the study being conducted by units of the national chamber, the results of which will be considered at a meeting of its committee on business relations next month. That committee is a new one. At its first meeting a few months ago, there was a preponderant attitude of recognition of human values in the operations of business and a general agreement that there can be no approach to the successful handling of business relations with personnel or with the public which ignores the human relations aspects involved and is not appropriately fitted thereto. There was a strong feeling in the committee's discussions and in the parent body in consequence thereof that much can and will be done to "erase the weary, worn public caricature of the businessman as a cold and inhuman creature concerned only with material gain." That is but a minor aspect of the objective to which the development of mutual understanding in the human relations of business should be directed.

The human problems of business are its worst problems. They are not confined to a business organization or the walls that house it; they are spread throughout its community and its market. A commendable recognition of that fact lies behind the planning of a study conference on the human problems of industrial communities which will be held in Oxford, England, in the coming July. The spread of industrialization throughout so-called "backward" regions of the earth will give those human problems worldwide significance from the effects of which the United States will not be immune beyond the extent to which it recognizes, understands, and handles its own problems of human relations.

Slants on Economic Relations

For those who have an earnest, constructive interest in the needs of this country in respect of international relations there is an important lesson with many ramifications to be found in connection with the recent action of Japan in suspending exports of textile products to the United States. That action followed long and bitter, even vicious, protest by certain groups of the domestic textile industry that this country's markets were being flooded with cheap Oriental goods. That position has been supported by a deal of politicomic pronouncing that there was a need for reappraisal of the tariff policies of the United States with the objective of remedying "injustices" with which certain industries were forced to contend.

Neither the industrial protesters nor their politicomic allies have accepted the Japanese action with any manifestation of a proper recognition of its significance. They appear to be suspicious of the Japanese decision at least to reduce the grasping of the opportunities offered by competitive advantages. The protesters still demand the erection of a barrier at this end. Some of them have even gone so far back into antiquated ideas of international relations as to express fears that the federal administration might be content to accept the voluntary Japanese restraint as sufficient, leaving it easy to infer that they did not think it would stand the strain of potential demand in this country, which they are unable, or at least unwilling, to serve.

The Oriental textile situation naturally is not seen by those financially concerned in the same light as the president of Columbia University saw the relations of this country and Japan when he told the Japan-America Society recently that the future of the two nations was a common future; that "it is impossible for the United States to prosper without Japan or for Japan to prosper without the United States." The commercial, political, and social aspects of economic relations never can be brought into operative agreement, especially at international levels. Something must be done to get them closer to a common fundamental pattern. It is not going to do this country's textile industry any great good—and it can do other industries some harm—when Japanese goods are blocked out of United States markets into those of other nations. If the domestic industry cannot meet Oriental competition at the price level of the latter, why does it not strengthen its position at higher levels?

There is a growing earnest effort to produce better cotton and to make better cotton textiles. But, what has become of some of the good products of other days—longcloth and canton flannel, for example? Why do those who want high-quality broadcloth or madras go across the Atlantic for it?

It is the consumer who determines the buying policy of a people—and that is the policy on which all industrial prosperity depends. So, why not provide something better for him—or her—and cultivate adequate appreciation thereof through education?

Washington Talks It Over

Eisenhower Ruling Will Make WOC Hiring More Difficult But It Is Expected To Simplify Their Standing

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

President Eisenhower has issued a new set of rules which will make it more difficult for government agencies to employ WOC (without compensation) personnel, but which at the same time will prevent some of those who are hired from serving two masters. Congress tightened the rules considerably last session on WOC employment, and the President's executive order makes the statute effective.

For example:—Agency heads now are under explicit instructions not to employ WOC personnel for tasks that can be performed as well by regular salaried employes. Industry experts can be employed on a without compensation basis only if the job to be done requires skill that cannot be hired at the government salary level, and only if conflicts of interest can be avoided. In such cases, WOC's can be used as consultants and advisers to regular officials to make the final decisions.

Industry men employed in this manner must themselves publish in the *Federal Register* their connection with any private corporation, their stocks and other holdings and business income. The effect of this is to alert the public as well as agency heads to any connection that would disqualify a businessman from offering advice that might turn out to be self-serving.

Although the order follows the law enacted last session, complaints already are heard that it doesn't go far enough. It has been noted by some of Mr. Eisenhower's political opponents that it operates only in connection with appointments under the defense production act. It would not apply to the many industry advisory committees, or consultants called upon for help by the government at times, who were not appointed under the DPA act. The Business Advisory Council is an example of such a group, and it is not too much to speculate that an attempt will be made to close this "loophole" next session.

Fair Trade Questionnaire

Retailers in the fair trading states now have an opportunity to air their grievances about the way the fair trade laws are being abused by replying promptly to a questionnaire just sent out by a subcommittee on retailing, distribution, and fair trade practices of the senate small business committee.

This is the second questionnaire which the subcommittee has sent out within a month. The first called on some 1,700 manufacturers to assist the subcommittee in its study by giving information about fair trade practices and their effectiveness in the market place today. The purpose of the second questionnaire is to obtain similar information from retailers.

However, owing to the great number of retailers only a few are being contacted at this time. On the basis of the returns, the subcommittee will decide whether its questionnaire is providing the desired information. When this is ascertained, the final questionnaire will be mailed out to a scientifically arranged sample of retailers throughout the forty-five states which have fair trade laws.

The only trouble about all this is that the committee making the survey can't do anything about the abuses or anything else it might uncover. The small business committee is a special committee of the senate and doesn't have the authority to report bills for passage like the regular committees of the senate. All it can do is have the chairman introduce a bill and hope to persuade the regular committee having jurisdiction over the subject to do something about it.

Fish Poisons

Manufacturers of poisons may find a new and important market being opened up for them soon as a result of the investigations now going on by the Fish and Wildlife Service for control of the sea lamprey.

One of the big objectives of the service has been to find a poison which can kill larvae of sea lampreys without injuring desirable species of fish. Officials report that the search is now drawing toward a successful conclusion, but meantime they have found many promising leads for development of other selective fish poisons which can be used in fish management. Work along this line is expected to open up some entirely new approaches to fish population control.

Food Sanitation Improving

There is growing evidence that the continuous campaign of the Food and Drug Administration to produce better sanitary conditions in the food industry is taking hold. Out of seventy-eight shipments of unfit foods seized during October, FDA found that only five of these had been prepared in unsanitary factories.

Commenting on this development, Commissioner George Larrick recalled that recently inspectors visiting a firm fined last February for unsanitary conditions found that the management is now justifiably proud of its sanitation.

FDA inspectors also are finding marked improvement in the crude vegetable oil mills. These mills were a real headache to the inspectors until three years ago they initiated a program to correct unsanitary conditions and promoted the use of cleaner raw materials. The trade associations also gave the FDA a big assist in this program.

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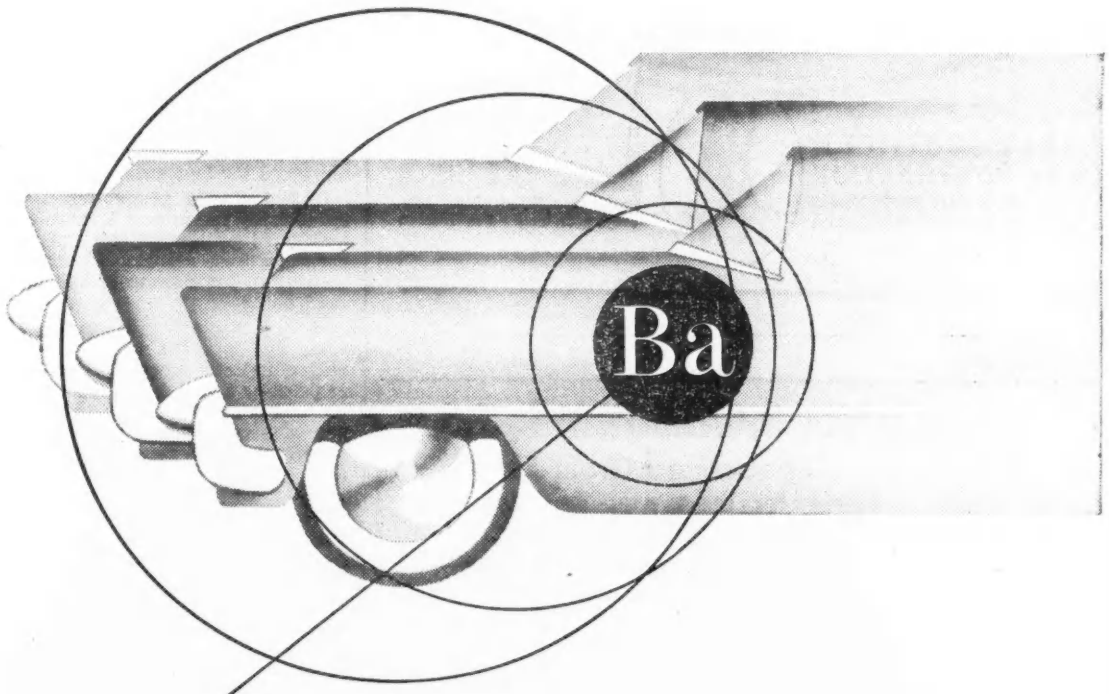

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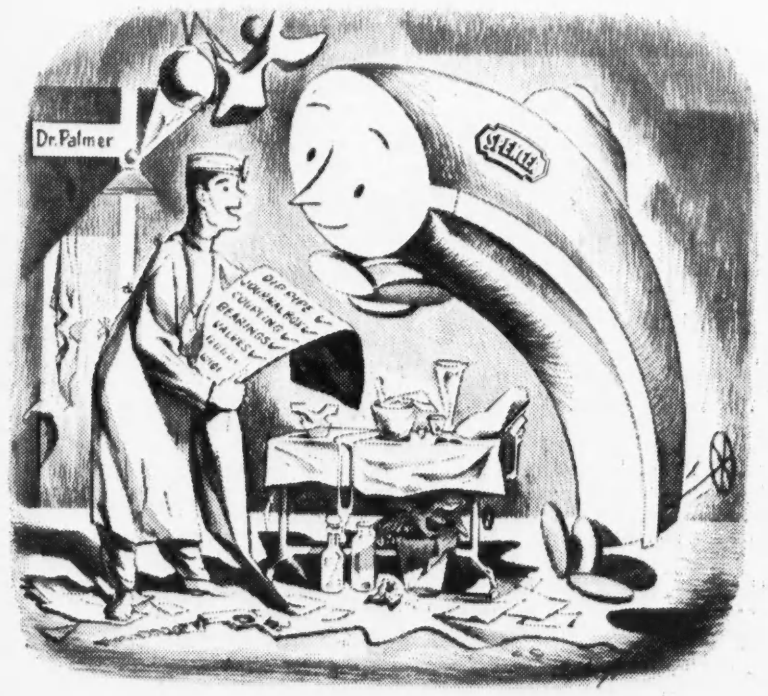

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Heavy Chemicals

The breakneck pace of consuming demand accounted for a continuing climb in production levels. Chlorine manufacturers were producing at near-capacity levels. Despite this, consumers had to scramble to get all the material they needed. Dry grades of caustic soda were tight although facilities were being pressed to the limit to supply increased domestic and export demands. Steel production broke 100 percent of capacity and set an all-time weekly record.

Domestic sales of open-market lime in August reached an all-time high. For the month of September, new record monthly production highs were reported for activated carbon, phosphoric acid and sodium tripolyphosphate.

Supplies of saltcake in September showed a decline for the first time since September, 1954. Producers were not too concerned, however, for in August, inventories were more than double those for last year.

United States production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals were generally higher in September than those reported for August, according to the Bureau of Census.

Silver declined sharply last week, and was at its lowest levels in more than five months. Copper, lead, zinc and aluminum were firm. Production of primary antimony in the third quarter was 5 percent below the preceding quarter.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended November 26 at 97.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.0 percent for the previous week and 90.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids, in tons.

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 54
Acid, chromic	1.396	1.026	1.103
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	12.764	12.584	11.438
from chlorine and hydrogen	11.985	11.352	15.079
byproduct	44.706	42.641	35.354
Total	69.455	66.577	61.871
Hydrofluoric	5.489	5.420	4.649
Nitric	173.097	173.057	167.012
Phosphoric from phosphorus	138.672	114.908	110.814
from phosphate rock	178.073	129.594	109.009
Total	316.745	244.502	219.823
Sulfuric chamber	176.877	147.436	200.670
contact	1,080.861	1,054.733	920.073
spent (fortified)	64.681	55.787	58.783
Total (gross)	1,257.738	1,202.169	1,120.743

Acid, Chromic—Demand from platers remained strong. Supplies were ample at stable prices.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The eastern and midwestern market for acid continued active, with consumption at high levels for a number of applications.

The firmness brought about by recent heavy demand was said to have spread to some parts of the south, where formerly output of byproduct acid far outweighed consuming interest.

This was not to say, however, that byproduct muriatic was tight in the south. On the contrary, strong production activity in chlorinated hydrocarbons caused heavy acid supplies in some areas to be a problem.

This was true particuluarly in areas not affected by consumption in the manufacture and fabrication of steel; notably several areas in the southwest and south.

It was believed that acid from some producing points in the south had been drawn into northern markets by heavy consumption there.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—The market was firm, and supplies were in close balance. Industrial demand for fluorinated hydrocarbons, glass etching, and various government demands kept sales at a high level.

Acid, Nitric—Supplies were closely balanced, and reported tight in some areas. This was due to continuing strong buying interest from the entire end-use pattern.

Prices were currently firm, and it was expected that there would be no change through the first quarter of 1956. Sellers were reported contracting that far ahead at present prices.

Acid, Sulfuric — Demand remained strong for steel, rayon, synthetic detergent and other consumption. Fertilizer was a weak spot, but about the only one, according to producers.

In some districts, facilities were reported running at full blast in order to keep up with inquiry. Several local squeezes in supply were noted, although generally, stocks appeared adequate.

November 21, 1955, began a week which saw steel output reach an all-time record of 2,416,000 pounds, or 100.1 percent of capacity. Last week's output was estimated at 2,394,000 tons, or 99.2 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb.
Oxide, 3¼c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tin, 3⅜c. per lb.
Silver, 1⅛c. per oz.

Reduced

Silver, 1⅝c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
100.45	100.45	100.45	98.29

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Aluminum Sulfate—Paper industry and water treatment demand accounted for large volume shipments to consumers. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—There was little change in this market from last report. Demand was about steady. Prices were unchanged.

Aluminum Chloride—Anhydrous output was 2,741 tons in September, as compared with 2,339 tons in August and 2,948 tons in September, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census.

Liquid and crystal output in September rose slightly, to 1,069 tons from 1,042 tons in August, and was higher than the 887 tons produced in September, 1954.

Calcium Carbide—Commercial output declined to 71,374 tons in September from 74,634 tons in August, but was considerably higher than the 59,578 tons produced in September, 1954, according to the Bureau.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest remained strong for cold weather concrete and highway ice control. Producers were reported rushed trying to fill orders on time.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production figures for chlorine and alkalies, in tons.

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. '54
Chlorine gas	293,929	295,492	244,252
liquid	159,965	156,943	130,438
Potash, caustic, liquid	7,394	7,625	7,048
solid	1,513	1,686	1,478
Soda ash, (58% Na_2O) synthetic—			
Total crude bicarbonate equivalent	413,071	392,964	390,280
Finished light	228,926	217,434	214,330
Finished dense	150,949	144,365	136,906
Natural	65,000	70,298	45,716
Soda, caustic, 68-74% liquid	55,113	43,283	44,800
other liquid	232,889	239,543	197,557
dry	48,732	44,861	43,905
electrolytic process liquid	300,832	297,327	247,259
dry	*	*	30,027
lime soda process liquid	35,902	35,360	39,003
dry	*	*	13,878
Sodium bicarbonate, finished	9,589	8,881	9,336
Sulfate anhyd. (refd.)	24,816	24,686	19,295
Glauber's salt	12,143	13,255	11,485
Saltcake (crude, coml.)	55,763	52,977	51,515

*Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual establishments.

Chlorine—Strong demand for chlorinated hydrocarbons, paper, textiles and other end uses kept this material in short supply.

Producers reported quite a scramble for chlorine, despite high production rates. Chlorine gas output in September was approximately 20 percent greater than September, 1954.

It was felt that new facilities, recently put into operation in the south, had kept the tight supply position from becoming more serious.

Prices were expected to hold unchanged through the first quarter. Manufacturers foresaw no price changes, but views were qualified by the current strong demand, and possibility of having to build facilities to handle further increases in inquiry.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in August reached an all-time high of 830,608 tons, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Chemical and industrial uses increased 11 percent over August levels; refractory 12 percent, and building 5 percent.

Some 471,599 tons of quicklime and hydrated lime went for chemical and other industrial use in August, as against 424,593 tons in July.

January-August totals show sales of 3,-

423,357 tons in 1955, as against 2,792,274 tons in the corresponding period of 1954.

Soda Ash—Light and dense ash continued to enjoy strong demand from many directions.

Aluminum, phosphate and other industries accounted for heavy withdrawals of light ash. The glass industry was an active consumer of dense ash, although bottle demand was said to have declined.

Prices remained without change. Contract listings were expected to hold through the first quarter of 1956.

Soda, Caustic—Feature of the market was the continuing tight position of dry flake caustic. Not far behind in importance was the continuing large volume demand for all grades.

Dry caustic soda has been in short supply for several months. Producers indicated that there were three factors important in the shortage.

One was strikes at producing plants during the spring and summer, from which the industry found it difficult to recover. Second, export demand has held at unusually high levels.

Third has been reluctance on the part of producers to expand dry caustic operations in the face of good demand, because of unfeasible economics involved in the process of making dry material.

Some of the rayon grades of liquid caustic have been in close supply, because of the continued high production rate in the rayon industry, estimated as of October 31 at 17 percent ahead of 1954 levels.

Sodium Sulfate—For the first time since September, 1954, end-of-month inventories of saltcake showed a decline. Inventories September 30, 1954, stood at 30,236 tons, according to the Bureau of Census.

From that time on, stocks continued to build, reaching a high point of 66,331 tons August 31, 1955, more than double the amount on hand during the period of shortage in 1954.

Stocks in the hands of producers September 30 declined 4,293 tons to stand at 62,038 tons. This drop took place despite heavy Mannheim hydrochloric acid output, and strong rayon production.

Tin Salts — Following the tin rise, potassium stannate rose to 71.3c. to 77.9c. per pound; sodium stannate, 58.4c. to 63.8c. per pound; stannic chloride, 79.9c. to 80.9c. per pound; stannic oxide, $1.03½ to $1.04½; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 86.6c. to $1.135 per pound; hydrous crystals, 81c. to 82c. per pound, and sulfate, 98.2c. to $1.022 per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony — Smelter production of primary antimony in the third quarter of 1955 totaled 2,430 short tons, a decrease of 5 percent under the second quarter output, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Domestic mine production remained virtually unchanged at 160 tons yet output for the first nine months decreased 18 percent under the 580 tons recorded in the same period of 1954.

Consumption of primary antimony was virtually unchanged from that in the preceding quarter. Total consumption for the first nine months was 8,500 tons or 100 tons less that consumed in the same period of last year.

Imports of antimony rose 19 percent above the 3,100 tons received during the second quarter and increased for the third consecutive quarter. Total imports through September were 8,900 tons compared with 7,100 tons in the corresponding 1954 period.

Copper — Primary copper remained tight, at 43c. per pound, delivered.

Mercury—Trading was slow. Mercury was currently offered at around $280 to $285 per flask, spot, as to quantity.

Industrial consumption of mercury decreased 54 percent to 8,300 flasks in the third quarter of 1955 and was the lowest since the corresponding period of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Mine output was 4,720 flasks in July to September, inclusive, or 3 percent less than in the preceding quarter. The largest drop occurred in September when only 1,280 flasks were produced. Secondary production also decreased this period to 1,010 flasks.

General imports dropped to 3,762 flasks from the 4,194 flasks of the preceding quarter. All of the imports were obtained from Mexico, Yugoslavia, Spain and Canada with the first two countries supplying 94 percent of the total.

Exports in the third quarter totaled 147 flasks and represented an increase of 76 flasks over the April-June, inclusive, period.

Mine production of mercury was 4,720 flasks in July-September 1955, compared with 4,860 flasks in the second quarter.

Silver—Bullion was at its weakest in more than five months, declining 1⅝c. per ounce during the week.

Tin—The market rose sharply. Metal ended at $1.02⅜c. per pound.

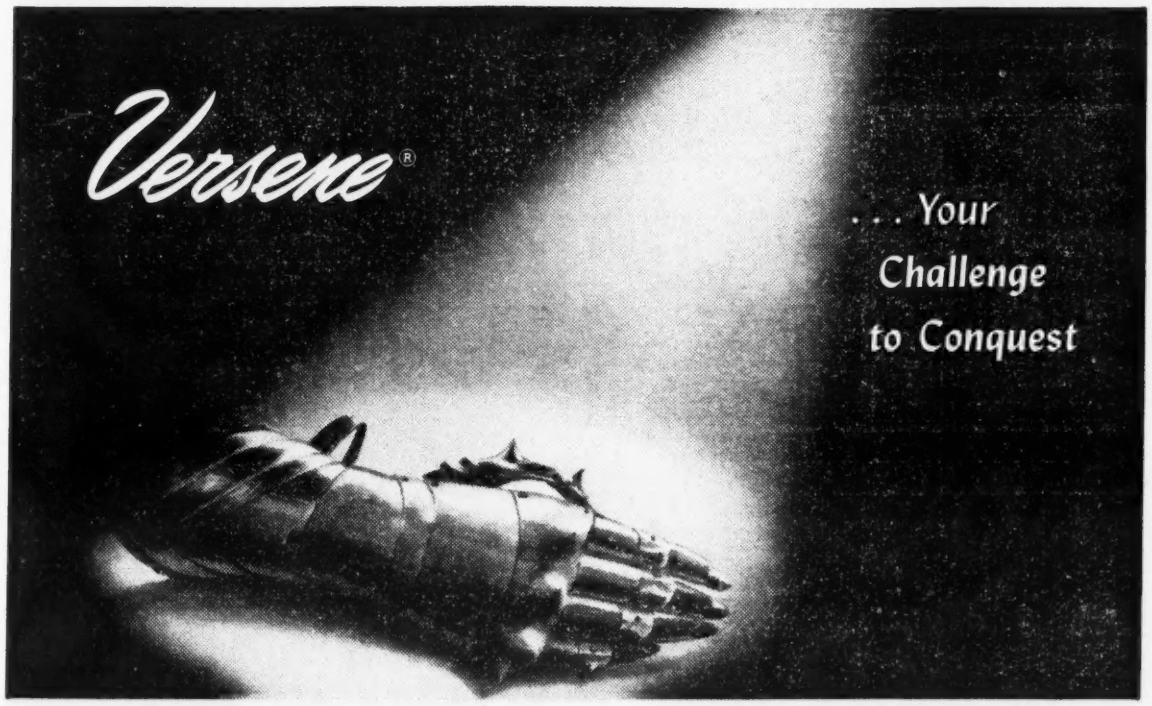
Drugs Get 'New' Listing If Sterilized by Irradiation

Drugs sterilized by irradiation are to be regarded as "new drugs" and will have to conform to the new drugs section of the food, drug and cosmetic act, the Food and Drug Administration ruled last week.

In a policy statement published in the *Federal Register* November 29, FDA said:—

"There is a current interest in the utilization of newly developed sources of radiation for the sterilization of drugs. Prior to the marketing of a drug sterilized by such means, it is necessary in the interest of protecting the public health to establish by adequate investigations that the irradiation treatment does not cause the drug to become unsafe or otherwise unsuitable for use.

"Accordingly, all drug products, including injections, ophthalmic solutions, surgical sutures, and surgical dressings sterilized by means of irradiation are regarded as new drugs within the meaning of section 201(p) of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. An effective new-drug application pursuant to section 505 of the act is therefore a prerequisite to interstate shipment of such articles, except as provided by section 505(i)."



VERSENE PRODUCTS — Versene® is a powerful chelating agent for polyvalent metallic cations throughout the pH range, with the exception of iron in alkaline solution (See Versen-OL). Versene is prepared as a liquid, a liquid concentrate, or in solid forms and is essentially a technical grade of the tetra sodium salt of EDTA that has a high capacity for chelating alkaline earth metals. VERSENE inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions. This low cost, powerful, multi-purpose chelating agent has numerous industrial applications and should be evaluated first in trying to improve metallic cation control. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSEN-OL is a technical grade of the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH 7 to pH 10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful chelating agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. (Available as 47% solution)

VERSENE Fe3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It chelates both iron and other metallic ions. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSENE-T chelates ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution. (Available as 55.5% solution)

VERSENE-9. This is a technical grade of the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram chelates a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene.

VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application. (Available in 50 lb. bags)

VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFeEEDTA, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil. (Available in 50 lb. bags)

VERSENE — MADE FOR YOU — When you have a problem involving excesses or deficiencies of metallic ions in solution the Versene products can help you. They can selectively track down and inactivate traces of practically any ionized metal (Mn, Pb, Ca, Cu, Zn, Fe, etc.) in solution. As precise and powerful chelating agents, they give mole-for-mole control over cations. They may be used for many separations including the rare earths. Also, for the preparation of metallic chelates, especially useful in the polymerization of rubber, plastics, etc. Especially important is their use in the development of new analytical procedures and techniques. It will pay to investigate. Ask for technical data and sample.

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Kraft Chemical Co., Inc., 917 West 18th Street, Chicago 8, Illinois
Independent Chemical Corp., 79th Place and 71st Ave., Glendale, Brooklyn 27, New York Telephone: TWining 8-0123
Borden & Pope, Inc., Houston, Dallas, Corpus Christi, Odessa, New Orleans, St. Louis, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Mo.
George Manz & Co., Inc., 251 Fox Point Blvd., Providence, R. I.
Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., San Francisco, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah
Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, California
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., Seattle, Wash., & Portland, Ore.
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Over-the-Counter Sales Permitted for More Drugs

Drug preparations containing dicyclomine hydrochloride and neomycin sulfate which are covered by effective new drug applications on file with the Food and Drug Administration are to be placed on the over-the-counter sales list under an order prepared by the agency, it was announced last week. Interested persons have been granted thirty days within which to register their views with FDA.

The two drugs have been limited to prescription-only sales since they were first registered as new drugs, but evidence now available, FDA said, shows that they can be safely used by the laity in self-medication if used in accordance with proposed labeling.

Preparations containing dicyclomine hydrochloride are to be labeled for use only by adults and children over twelve years of age in the temporary relief of gastric hyperacidity. Those dosages recommended must not exceed ten milligrams of the drug per dose, or thirty milligrams in a twenty-four hour period.

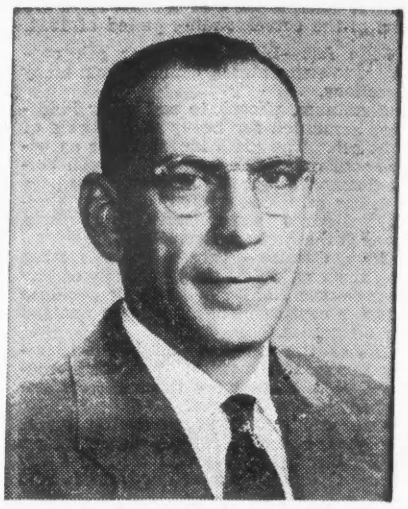
Neomycin sulfate preparations are to be prepared for self-medication as a nasal spray, or nose drops, and labeled for use in the temporary relief of nasal congestion due to the common cold and hay fever. The neomycin sulfate content of the preparation must not exceed the equivalent of 0.8 milligram of standard neomycin base per milliliter.

Metal Powder Association Sets Annual Meeting Date

The Metal Powder Association has announced that it will hold its twelfth annual meeting and 1956 Metal Powder Show in Cleveland, Ohio, at the Cleveland hotel on April 10 through 12.

The meeting, open to the public, deals with all aspects of the field of powder metallurgy, with particular emphasis on the manufacture of structural parts from metal powders, self-lubricating bearings, metal powder filters and friction materials, as well as iron powder electronic cores and ferrites.

The show will display the latest developments of the powder suppliers, parts manufacturers and press, furnace and other equipment manufacturers.



George H. Fremon has been named patent coordinator for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

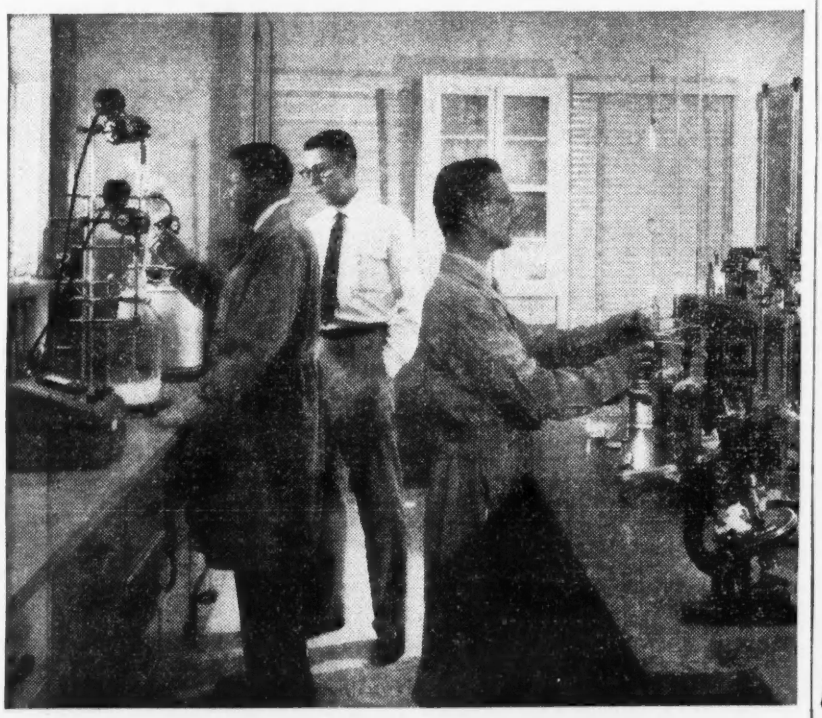
Tetracycline Injunction Granted Pfizer in Cuba

A Cuban court has granted Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., an injunction against E. R. Squibb & Sons Inter-American Corporation, prohibiting the sale, distribution or use of the broad spectrum antibiotic, tetracycline.

This decision was based on an action for patent infringement instituted by Pfizer last September, which followed soon after the grant to Pfizer of basic patent protection on tetracycline in Cuba.

Pfizer has two Cuban patents on tetracycline, one containing process claims covering the production of tetracycline by direct fermentation, and the other containing product claims covering the manufacture, use or sale of tetracycline, regardless of the method of production or type of formulation.

The company recently announced that it has obtained patents on tetracycline in other foreign countries, including Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, India, Peru, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, and the Union of South Africa.



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Turpentine Output Higher During Six-Month Period

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States during the six-month period ending September 30 totaled 342,000 barrels, compared with 327,910 barrels in the same period of 1954, according to the agricultural marketing service of the Department of Agriculture. Stocks on September 30 of this year amounted to 108,420 barrels of turpentine, compared with 127,140 barrels on the corresponding date in 1954.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the half-year ending this September 30 totaled 958,390 drums, compared with 1,005,880 drums in the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks on hand on September 30 were reported at 652,160 drums of rosin, as against 787,290 drums for the same date in 1954.

Details on the production, supply and use of naval stores during the period April 1 through September 30 are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	176,110	798,590
Production	342,000	958,390
Imports	8,050	390
Supply	526,160	1,757,370
Carryover September 30	162,810	774,470
Exports	55,900	293,910
Domestic disappearance	307,450	688,990
Production		
Gum	101,760	284,530
Wood	240,240	[1]673,860
Steam-distilled	97,370	673,860
Destructively-distilled	1,350	.....
Sulfate	141,520	.....
Consumption by Industries		
Adhesives and plastics	39	13,682
Asphaltic products	....	398
Chemicals & pharmaceuticals	152,262	214,083
Ester gum & synthetic resins	....	121,639
Foundries & foundry supplies	73	226
Insecticides & disinfectants	22	818
Linoleum and floorcovering	....	5,709
Oils and greases	61	7,565
Paint, varnish and lacquer	4,725	33,568
Paper and paper size	....	248,216
Printing ink	39	4,017
Rubber	81	22,125
Shoe polish & shoe materials	740	1,294
Soap	....	16,181
Other industries	2,148	5,369
Total industrial reported	160,190	[2]695,090
Carryover Locations		
Distribution points	35,370	7,800
Central	16,510	3,690
Eastern	15,280	2,920
Western	3,580	1,190
Production and southern concentration points stocks controlled by CCC[3]	37,220	543,930
Gum stills	37,220	543,930
Wood plants	....	....
Industrial plants	14,710	73,390

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	19,370
Pine oil	90,780
Pinetar	54,760
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	45,140
Rosin oil	11,670

[1] Total primary production of FF wood rosin. Stocks exclude by-products, such as "B wood resins," produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.
[2] Includes "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.
[3] All processed stocks controlled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

National Aniline Div. Makes Willenbucher Purchases Mgr.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has appointed Roland F. Willenbucher manager of purchases and traffic.

Mr. Willenbucher, who had been purchasing agent, has been associated with National Aniline since 1928, serving in production, research and accounting positions at the division's Buffalo, N. Y., plant and its general office in New York, where he has been in charge of purchasing since 1943.

Chemical Engineers

—*Continued from page 7*

ington Project of the Atomic Energy Commission, and in 1950 was appointed to the general advisory committee.

Prof. Whitman was active in industry as assistant director of research for Standard Oil Company (Indiana) from 1925 through 1929 and as associate director from 1929 through 1934.

The professional progress award is sponsored by Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and administered by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

The award carries with it a prize of $1,000. It was presented to Prof. Pigford at the annual awards banquet by Prof. B. F. Dodge, outgoing president of the institute.

Citation to Prof. Pigford

The citation reads:—"To Robert L. Pigford for leadership in the engineering science approach to the education of chemical engineers and through example, in the practice of chemical engineering. He draws deeply upon basic science and mathematical techniques, yet retains the ultimate engineering application in close view. An inspiring teacher and investigator. A true servant of his profession."

Prof. Piret, a specialist in the fields of staged reactors and the crushing of solid substances, was cited for the award in recognition of his excellent publication record.

In addition, Prof. Piret has contributed some forty papers and patents on continuous reactor theory and design, leaching, heat transfer, fermentation, high vacuum transfer operations, and engineering education. They have been published in French, German and Finnish, as well as English.

Mines Bureau Director Leaves After Forty Years

John J. Forbes retired November 30 as director of the Bureau of Mines after forty years of federal service. When Mr. Forbes began his federal service the Bureau of Mines, then five years old, had an operating budget of $758,000 and employed 400 persons. The bureau now has about 4,000 employees and the current year's budget is $28,563,000.

Directorship of the bureau is a presidential appointment, subject to senate confirmation. No successor to Mr. Forbes has been selected.

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Kerr-McGee Appoints Danielson to Drilling Post

G. Otis Danielson has been appointed by Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., as manager of drilling operations in the company's Gulf coast region.

Mr. Danielson is at present manager of drilling operations in Kermac's mid-continent region, which includes the Oklahoma-Texas and Rocky Mountain divisions. Mr. Danielson has been with the company since 1940. At that time the company was known as the Kerlyn Oil Company. In August, 1951, he was named chief drilling engineer for Kerr-McGee. He has been in his present position since November, 1954.

Mr. Danielson's present duties will be split three ways. George B. Parks, general manager of production and drilling operations, will assume part of the duties and responsibilities of the office. Norman Baxendale will fill the position of general drilling superintendent of the Mid-Continent Region, assuming the balance of duties previously assigned to the office of manager of the mid-continent region. The bidding and contracting section of the mid-continent region will be placed under the supervision of J. W. Bawcom. The position of manager of drilling operations in the Gulf coast region has been vacant for several months, with duties of the office performed by Mr. Parks.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 56

Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41⅛
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.07⅛	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, lc. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% solm. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
Zirconium oxide, CP, milled, electric fused, bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.39½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Antibiotic Verterinary Items Exempted From Certification

A number of antibiotic preparations which are packaged for veterinary use only were granted exemptions from the certification requirements of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act by the Food and Drug Administration last week.

Added to the list of such products which had previously been granted certification exemption were the following products for oral administration:—Buffered penicillin powder and penicillin powder with buffered aqueous diluent; penicillin-streptomycin tablets and penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin tablets, and the same preparations in powdered form.

Also, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin for inhalation therapy; streptomycin sulfate powder oral and streptomycin sulfate yranules oral; streptomycin hydrochloride solution oral, and streptomycin sulfate solution oral; chlortetracycline powder, tetracycline hydrochloride powder, and tetracycline powder; crude chlortetracycline oral; soluble bacitracin methylene disalicyclate; and bacitracin powder.

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Alcolac Engages Egan To Head Its Research

Richard R. Egan has joined American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., to head commercial research activities. He will be responsible for the development of new or improved surfactants and derivatives of fatty alcohols and related new products.

In addition, Mr. Egan will be in charge of quality control. Prior to joining Alcolac, Mr. Egan was Director of Research for the Gerson-Stewart Company.

BDSA Abolishes

—Continued from page 3

the meeting, about 125 were able to attend and all agreed to join the reserve.

Members of the executive reserve do not have to comply with the financial disclosure provisions of the production act and are not covered by the executive "order on WOC's and consultants. A separate executive order dealing with the executive reserve is now in preparation and will be issued by the White House shortly.

It was explained by BDSA that its abolition of the consultants roster does not mean that the agency will not employ consultants.

It is anticipated, it was said, that some of the WOC's will be continued as consultants in the future, but the rule no longer applies that they automatically become consultants when their term of employment expires.

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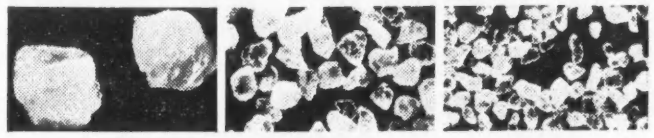

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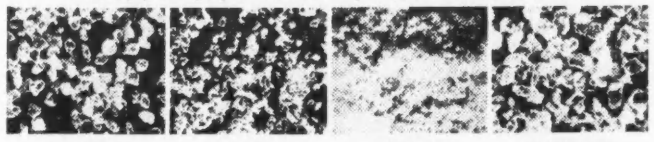

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Agricultural Chemicals

Supplies, their buildup and the ability to move them, were a major feature of the market last week. The boxcar shortage at Carlsbad cleared up, and producers reported no trouble moving potash materials, thus eliminating what could have been a serious increase in inventories. Stocks of cokeoven ammonium sulfate were considerably higher than last year at this time, and producers were not happy in view of the current high rate of coking operations. It was hoped that future demand for export would alleviate the burdensome position.

Phosphate rock could have moved better for export, but domestic interest was seasonally normal, according to producers. Superphosphate demand picked up somewhat for mixing.

Most nitrogenous materials were seasonally slow. Some items, including anhydrous ammonia and urea, enjoyed a strong industrial demand. However, producers indicated that industrial interest for ammonia accounted for only about 20 percent of the market.

With soybean meal as low as $46 per ton during the week, interest in animal meals remained dull. Heavy slaughter at Chicago also kept prices down.

Contrary to the other animal proteins, fishmeal was stronger in the face of dull demand and sizable imports. Consumers were not particularly interested in domestic meal, nor were producers inclined to sell any.

Castor pomace was unavailable. Pesticides were slow. The Tariff Commission reports production of DDT, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T higher, and BHC output lower in September than in August.

Price Trends

Advanced
Fishmeal, $1 per ton.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
112.94	112.87	113.09	110.21

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia declined to 231,776 tons in September from 237,202 tons in August, according to the Bureau of Census.

Inventories increased, however, and stood at 103,819 tons September 30, as compared with 98,195 tons on hand August 31. Industrial demand was well held.

Ammonium Nitrate—Fertilizer grade output in September declined to 112,935 tons from 121,978 tons in August, according to the Bureau of Census.

Stocks September 30 increased to 152,264 tons from 140,582 tons August 31. Total nitrate output in September declined to 142,956 tons from 150,976 tons in August.

Ammonium Sulfate—Stocks of cokeoven sulfate continued to build up, and were considerably higher than inventories last year at this time.

A key reason for the pileup was heavy coking operations, made necessary by high steel production rates. Figuring less prominently, but nonetheless a factor, was a recent shift of interest to more concentrated nitrogens for export.

Producers of synthetic sulfate were not in serious inventory trouble, and in fact were in a good market position, according to trade reports.

Output of synthetic ammonium sulfate in September declined to 77,133 tons from 82,453 tons produced in August, according to the Bureau of Census.

Production in September, 1954, was 92,201 tons. Stocks in producers' hands September 30 rose to 84,009 tons, as against 69,679 tons on hand in August.

Animal Protein—Soybean meal declined as low as $46 per ton last week. Last year at the same time, meal was priced at $71, f.o.b. Decatur.

This weak position did not help the animal proteins. Dried blood and tankage were offered at low prices to disinterested consumers.

In contrast to the dullness of most animal proteins, fishmeal actually rose $1 per ton in the Chesapeake Bay area last week, and was newly quoted at $156 per ton.

This firmness was interesting to the trade in the light of the current slow demand, and recent sizable imports of fishmeal into this country. Consumers appeared to be reluctant to purchase imported meal, even at favorable prices.

It was generally believed that prices on domestic meal were being held until demand was greater, after the first of the year. Producers could hold stocks, because there was no pressure to sell, and supplies were not plentiful.

Castor Pomace—There was none offered. Last sales were several weeks ago, at $40 per ton.

Phosphate Rock—Producers held the line on prices, preferring to absorb recent increases in fuel oil and labor. The market awaited a move by someone to increase quotations

Meanwhile, a slight pickup in superphosphate demand was reported, as some mixing activity got under way. Domestic phosphate rock demand was in evidence, but export inquiry was sluggish.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

	Production	Shipments	Stocks
Normal			
September	121,107	65,093	202,229
August	98,008	45,109	196,462
September, 1954	117,617	66,932	203,810
Enriched			
September	3,179	1,148	5,718
August	3,426	608	6,057
September, 1954	2,455	1,310	3,431
Concentrated			
September	57,379	49,710	92,278
August	35,223	43,919	88,750
September, 1954	38,773	39,811	75,440
Wet-Base Goods			
September	428	216	1,072
August	333	47	907
September 1954	485	406	1,175
Total			
September	182,093	116,167	301,297
August	136,990	89,683	292,176
September 1954	159,330	108,459	286,856

Urea—Total primary production of urea in September was not available, according to the Tariff Commission. Industrial interest for crystal urea was strong.

Agricultural demand was off. Japanese urea played a large part in the filling of nitrogen commitments on the recent Korean tender.

Los Angeles Market

Organic materials continued weak with demand slow. Local fish meals were steadier with limited production; Canadian herring meal decreased with no appreciable sales reported. Demand for inorganic items was well maintained with no price changes announced.

Pesticides

The following figures, compiled by the Tariff Commission, indicate production of specified organic pesticides, in pounds:—

	August	September
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	2,017,858	2,431,523
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)*	1,800,337	2,963,325
Esters and salts	2,264,229	1,660,774
Acid equivalent of 2,4-D esters and salts	1,618,815	1,315,979
Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	7,838,836	6,492,307
Gamma isomer content of BHC	1,302,785	1,071,258
Tetramethylthiuram sulfides	583,267	269,928
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)	86,789	111,072

*Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

There will be a new way for farmers to control European corn borers next Summer:—using DDT in granular form. Entomologists of the north central states and the Department of Agriculture have released recommendations on this insecticide development.

Experiments carried on during the past three years have shown that granular insecticides have in general given as good or better corn-borer control than spray applications.

So far, DDT has been the only insecticide tested sufficiently in granular form to be recommended for fighting the European corn borer.

The grower should watch borer activity to determine when to apply granular DDT, according to the department.

He can usually plan on applying the insecticide at about the time he would normally spray, when about seventy-five out of 100 plants show signs of "shot hole" feeding.

The experts recommend the application of about 15 to 20 pounds of 5 percent granular DDT to the acre.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Conditions remained steady in the textile and leather chemicals market last week, despite a noticeable slackening in the volume of business. Consumers, however, continued to take good sized quantities of most materials against contracts placed recently. Prices were unchanged and steady for the entire list. Consumers also showed more interest in early next year requirements. In sizing materials, a firm tone prevailed in potato starch. Producers maintained prices at the recent advance, while consumers restricted activity to the absorption of sizable lots against former contracts.

Trading in tapioca flour replacements was reported quite active, with good volume of business transacted in Brazilian and Siamese grades for prompt shipment. Limited stocks of sago flour on spot were quoted nominally. Buying interest was more active for spot and replacements from primary sources.

Trading in tanning materials was moderate, chiefly for prompt shipment from producing centers. Primary markets remained steady and all materials were maintained at current quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
105.33	105.33	106.38	94.09

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Footwear production in October of 48,500,000 pairs was 13 percent higher than the 42,900,000 pairs produced in October of last year, but was 4 percent lower than the September total of 50,600,000 pairs. Shipments of footwear in October totaled 49,300,000 pairs valued at $172,700,000. Men's dress shoe production in October of 6,700,000 pairs showed an increase of 10 percent over October last year and was also 1 percent higher than the 6,600,000 pairs made in September. Women's dress and work shoe production, amounting to 14,400,000 pairs, represented an increase of 8 percent over the 13,300,000 pairs made in October 1954, but was 8 percent less than September 1955. The output of all other footwear in October was 16 percent higher than October 1954 and was 3 percent lower in September.

The November production will depend to a large extent on whether the International, Brown Shoe strike is settled before the end of the month. Output for the month may be as low as 42,000,000 pairs, or it could reach 44,000,000. Production in November, 1954, totaled 41,630,000 pairs, so that this month's output may be only slightly higher than a year ago but could show a gain of 5.7 percent.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in September totaled 9,982 tons, compared with 9,967 tons in August and 7,263 tons, September 1954, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 2,063 tons, September 30, against 6,095 tons, August 31. Steady tone featured the market. Consuming demand continued quite active. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sodium Acetate—Firm tone prevailed due to increased cost of production. Quotations were steady at the recent price advance of 1c. per pound.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Production in September totaled 2,038 tons, against 1,988 in August and 2,157 tons, September last year. Stocks at producing plants were reported at 1,696 tons, September 30, against 1,368 tons, August 31, according to the Census Bureau.

Sulfonated Oils—Moderate demand was noted for prompt delivery. All varieties were maintained at former quotations.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch — Consumers continued to take sizable lots for actual needs. Withdrawals against former orders also were in good request. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was larger, increasing 4,902,000 bushels to 41,363,000 bushels for the week ended November 25, compared with 37,090,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were firmer and advanced in some quarters. Flake ranged from $1.80 to $1.90 per pound, and powder, $1.84 to $1.94 per pound, spot, according to quantity. Technical was in moderate demand for actual needs. Prices were unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was reported less active for prompt and forward requirements, but good call continued for delivery against current contracts. Market was unchanged and steady. Carlots were quoted at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills Maine for all positions. Stocks on spot were in good demand with trading on the basis of 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. The Idaho market was unchanged at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills.

Sago Flour—This market was firm due to the scarcity of stocks on spot. Raw flour on spot was quoted nominally at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity. Inquiry for shipment was more active and prompt shipments were quoted at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—While trading was spotty, active inquiry was noted for replacement from Brazil and Siam. Brazilian for prompt shipment was offered at 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock, with business reported at slightly less. On spot, prices were steady, ranging from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Siamese flour for prompt shipment was in active inquiry, with business in top grade reported at 5.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, December-January shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported fair, chiefly for prompt needs. Market quotably unchanged and steady. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8½c. per pound, carlots exdock, plus duty. Buying interest was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark—Trading continued restricted to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. African bark was quoted at $69 to $71 per ton, ex dock; Colombian bark at $58 per ton, ex dock, and Ecuadorian $55 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was reported as fair for replacements. Primary market was steady at the recent decline. No. 1 assorted was quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; No. 1 crushed, $76 and Bombay, $54, same basis. Powdered extract was unchanged at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—This market was quiet, but steady. Replacements from the Argentine were quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Buying interest was reported spotty. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. Beards were quoted at $73 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $54 per ton, same basis. Extract was held at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was confined to prompt, shipment, though inquiry was fairly active for early next year requirements. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African was firm at 9⅞c. per pound and South Africa, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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A brief statement by
JAMES E. PERKINS, M.D.
Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association

At the present time there is not a satisfactory vaccine against TB.

After years of study, a vaccine, called BCG, was developed that does increase resistance . . . but gives neither strong nor predictable protection.

Tuberculosis poses peculiar problems to researchers seeking an immunizing agent. Vaccines have been most successful against diseases where a single attack of the disease itself brings about immunity against future attacks. This, unfortunately, is not true of TB. One attack is no guarantee against future attacks of tuberculosis. In fact, TB is notoriously a "relapsing" disease.

However, in the uncharted future of science and medicine, it is certainly possible that a vaccine could be developed that would confer strong and lasting immunity. Or the secret of preventing tuberculosis may lie elsewhere . . . in enhancing nutrition for example, or perhaps a superior drug can be used to prevent as well as treat TB.

The important thing is that all likely avenues are being carefully investigated. This past year questions pertaining to immunity and other problems connected with tuberculosis were being studied in more than 40 clinics and laboratories . . . *under medical research grants made possible by your purchase of Christmas Seals.*

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

While there were no spot price changes reported in the market last week, a number of changes were slated to go into effect January 1, 1956. As previously reported, ethyl alcohol quotations will be advanced 2 cents per gallon, an increase of 5 percent, in an across-the-board boost going into effect on the first of the new year. It was expected that the entire industry would go along on the hike and a number of the major producers have so indicated.

Another price hike of major proportions, slated to become effective on both spot and contract sales on January 1, 1956, was announced on a number of important solvent materials. Affected by the increase, which will amount to ½ cent per pound, were butyl, ethyl and isopropyl acetates as well as butyl alcohol. The major outlet for these compounds is in lacquer solvents. The increase was attributed to a general rise in production costs all along the line. Secondary butyl acetate and alcohol were also scheduled for a ½ cent increase January 1 according to an announcement late last week. As of press-time the same producer had also announced a scheduled increase of 2 cents per gallon in isopropyl alcohol, effective January 1 in addition to a ½ cent rise in MEK.

Not exactly in the nature of an actual price increase last week, was the 1 cent per pound advance in the drum carlot and less carlot prices on refined grades of natural glycerin. The increase was necessitated by the change made in shipment terms affecting all refined grades of natural glycerin in which the price was moved up to include the cost of the drum whereas heretofore drums had been shipped on a returnable basis. Tankcar prices were unaffected. The price hike on the natural material brought it into line with quotations of synthetic producers who had been shipping drums on a non-returnable basis.

The overall outlook in synthetic organic chemicals was bright as the industry moved to wind up an extremely productive year. Profit margins, however, have been squeezed slim in many instances but the high level of volume was expected to result in a record figure in many instances, notwithstanding. Methanol is tight with producers shipping their output as fast as possible. Some sources indicated that they had been forced to turn away some large orders in recent months. Ethylene glycol was also moving at an excellent rate with supplies on the short side.

Acetone—Demand for acetone was reported to be running at a strong rate, according to industry sources. Supplies were adequate to meet current requirements while prices were unchanged.

Production of acetone from the phenol-cumene process was said to be operating smoothly and with current output of phenol at a high level, production of acetone is correspondingly heavy, comparatively speaking, from that process. Overall production of acetone from this process, although only a fraction of total output, has nevertheless contributed to the over-production of acetone in the past year which has resulted in a lowering of the price.

Judging by the extent of consumption at present, acetone should continue at a brisk rate of demand into 1956. Overall consumption of solvents is good as a result of the high production rate in industry, it was noted.

Production of acetone in September, 1955, aggregated 47,542,892 pounds compared to 50,631,955 pounds in August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for butyl acetate was reported to be brisk with supplies ample to meet current inquiry. The high rate of production in lacquer-using industries was responsible for the heavy consumption at present and was expected to continue in the immediate future.

As a result of higher production and packaging costs, prices on butyl acetate slated for an advance of ½c. per pound on January 1, 1956, one major producer reported last week. Other producers were expected to go along with the increase, it was said.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butyl alcohol was reported to be running at good seasonal levels. Estimating from the rate of production in most lacquer using industries, it was expected that usage of butyl alcohol would continue heavy until well into next year.

A price boost of ½c. per pound across the board was announced last week by one major producer to go into effect January 1, 1956. Other producers were expected to follow suit. Higher costs all along the line were reportedly responsible for the scheduled increase.

Production of normal butyl alcohol in September this year totaled 19,414,949 pounds compared to 16,411,411 pounds in August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Inquiry for ethyl acetate was said to be excellent. Overall demand for lacquer solvents was good and expected to continue strong into next year.

Price schedules on ethyl acetate were slated for an advance of ½c. per pound, effective January 1, 1956, according to an announcement by a major producer last week. The increase will affect all grades and will be across-the-board.

Production of ethyl acetate (85 percent) in September totaled 7,765,033 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This was up slightly over the preceding month's figure, which was 7,726,362 pounds.

Ethyl Alcohol—Consumption of ethanol last week continued at a high level. The number of uses for ethyl alcohol is extremely diverse and the current high rate of industrial activity has kept demand strong.

The current shortage of butadiene has resulted in a resumption of production of butadiene from alcohol, according to some trade reports. It was noted that if demand for butadiene continues to exceed the national output from petrochemical sources, that its production from ethanol may increase with a resultant further tightening of supply. Despite the fact that butadiene produced from alcohol is higher priced than that from petroleum, it was stated in some quarters that butadiene producers might be forced to buy alcohol-based to meet committments, regardless of the higher cost.

It appeared that the 2c. per gallon increase slated to become effective January 1, 1956, will be adopted by the industry as a whole. Additional ethanol producers have indicated that they will go along with the increase.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand for ethylene glycol was reported to be moving at seasonally strong levels. Antifreeze manufacturers, anticipating a "record' year have bought heavily. Some observers indicated that overall demand for antifreeze appeared to be as much as 20 percent higher than last year.

A key factor in any prognostications as to the overall demand for ethylene glycol in 1955 was, of course, the anticipation of a severe winter which has prompted manufacturers to turn out large quantities of antifreeze in response to frenetic calls from distributors who experienced a heavy inquiry in recent months.

It has been estimated that the ethylene glycol now has about two-thirds of the overall market for antifreeze. With glycol producers stepping up the emphasis on the use of permanent-type antifreeze and the high rate of output of automobiles, it appeared almost certain that consumption this year will hit a post-war high. In addi-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last Last	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
130.73	130.73	130.73	130.44

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

tion to its use as an antifreeze, other ethylene glycol applications hold much promise such as polyurethane plastic foams which may compete with foam rubber for mattresses and other uses, it was said.

Glycerin—The market for glycerin was reported to be running at an excellent rate of inquiry. Supplies were adequate to meet current demand but far from being excessive despite an increase of more than twice the former output of synthetic glycerin within the last four months.

Crude glycerin continued in tight supply with market quotations virtually nominal. Producers of natural glycerin last week advanced their schedules on all refined grades effective December 1, thereby compensating for the cost of shipping glycerin in non-returnable drums, a practice which has been in effect with regard to synthetic glycerin sales for some time. The increase, while not affecting tankcar quantity prices, brought drum carlot and less than carlot quotations into line with those in force on the synthetic material.

Isopropyl Acetate — Demand for this lacquer solvent was reported to be good. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs and expected to continue. Prices were steady at present but slated for an increase of ½c. per pound, across-the-board, effective January 1, 1956. Higher costs were said to be behind the proposed increase and it was expected that all producers would follow.

Isopropyl Alcohol—This compound was said to be in good demand with inquiry running at a brisk pace. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer requirements while prices were firm. Consumption of IPA as a gasoline additive is a major end use for this alcohol, it was noted, and seasonally moving well.

Methanol—Demand for methanol was reported to be running at excellent, seasonal levels. The overall supply situation was tight, according to trade sources, with some producers forced to turn away any large volume business due to the fact that output has generally been contracted for in advance. Both industrial and antifreeze consumption of methanol has been proceeding at a brisk seasonal rate. Production of formaldehyde is one of the major end uses for this compound it was noted although a host of smaller uses were all helping to keep demand levels high. There has been an increase in the use of methanol as an addition to gasoline where it functions to remove moisture thus preventing freezing of gas lines during the cold weather.

The price of natural methanol, a compound which is almost solely used as an alcohol denaturant, was reported to have been advanced recently 5c. per gallon, in bulk. Demand for this chemical was said to be at a high level in line with the heavy call for denatured ethanol. Production of methanol (synthetic) as reported by the Tariff Commission aggregated 116,797,110 pounds in September compared to 115,965,400 pounds in August.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand for MEK was said to be excellent. The high rate of activity in the automotive industry contributed substantially to the overall strong inquiry for MEK. Supplies were ample to meet current consumer needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady at 11c. in tankcars, 13c. in drum carlots and 14c. for less than carlot drum quantities.

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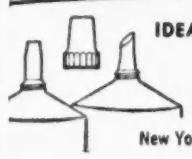
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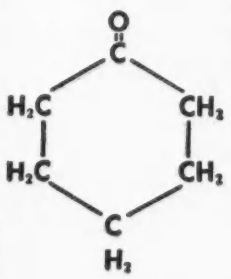

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Aluminum, Copper Scrap Get Extension of Filing Period

Applications to export certain aluminum and copper scrap materials in the fourth quarter of 1955 may be submitted up to December 16, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has announced.

Previously, BFC required such applications to be filed before December 1 in order to be considered against fourth-quarter export quotas. The extension was made to allow exporters more time to take advantage of the existing quantitative quotas.

Applications for a share in any unused fourth-quarter quota balances also must be filed before December 16, BFC said, but redistribution of the balances will not be made until after the filing deadline.

The new filing period applies to the following commodities:—New and old aluminum scrap and remelt ingots (schedule B Nos. 630050 and 630070); new and old copper scrap and new and old copper-base alloy scrap containing 40 percent or more copper (B Nos. 641300 and 644000).

ICA Agrees to Finance Pakistan Investment Survey

The International Cooperation Administration last week announced that it had agreed to pay up to $320,000 for a survey of investment possibilities in Pakistan. The survey will be made by the engineering firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., New York.

Under the contract a team of six engineering specialists will study Pakistan's economic and industrial potentials to determine which industries can best be initiated or expanded. A chemical engineer will be included in the study group.

Industrial possibilities in Pakistan, the ICA said, include production of fertilizers, natural gas, heavy chemicals, textiles, metal products, etc.

Grace Names Executive V.P.

—*Continued from page 4*

vice-president in charge of the chemical group, which includes Dewey & Almy, Davison Chemical Company, Grace Chemical Company and Grace Chemical Research & Development Company divisions.

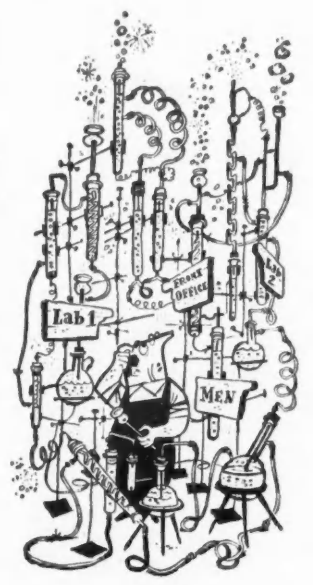
Board chairman Charles E. Wilson has been directing the chemical activities. Mr. Ferguson will continue, for the time being, as president of Dewey & Almy.

Succeeding Mr. Shea as executive vice-president in charge of South and Central American operations, as well as Grace Brothers, Ltd., of London, and Pacific Coast and New York house trading, is James H. Stebbins, most recently in charge of operations for Peru, Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia. He will be assisted by John T. Whitely as deputy. Mr. Whitely is vice-president in charge of industrial and marketing service for the South American group.

Lucas A. Alden, who has been vice-president and controller for the company, moves up to replace Mr. Stebbins. He will in turn be replaced by Fred R. Feuss, until now assistant vice-president and assistant treasurer, who was elected controller.

Succinic Acid Correction

In reporting that succinic acid is now available in commercial quantities from Borden Company's chemical division, New York, OPD in its November 7th issue erroneously implied that the material had been offered on the general market previously only on a limited basis. What the story meant to say was that Borden's had hitherto marketed the acid on a limited basis only. National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has, in fact, been producing and selling a purified grade of succinic acid in commercial quantities (up to and including truck-load quantities) for the past several years.



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Penicillin Patent Granted To Bristol Laboratories

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., has been issued a United States patent on the first orally administered penicillin product in a stable, ready-made aqueous form that produces high initial blood levels, company officials have announced.

The patent (U. S. Patent 2723938), issued November 15 to Frank H. Buckwalter and Murray A. Kaplan of the Bristol Laboratories research division, covers the use of sodium phytate as a suspending agent for Bristol's aqueous procaine penicillin formulations as well as the use of sodium phytate to stabilize aqueous suspensions of 1-ephenamine penicillin sufficiently to make possible a ready-made product instead of a dry-mix, Bristol said.

Tests with the drug have shown that one teaspoonful, containing 300,000 units of procaine penicillin, produces blood levels at the end of one, three, six and eight hours, which are comparable to those yielded by an equal dose of potassium penicillin G. Soluble penicillin salts such as sodium or potassium penicillin G require compounding shortly before use and have only limited stability after preparation, it was pointed out.

Canadian Chemical Group To Hold Exhibition in May

The thirty-ninth annual conference and exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada will be held in the Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28 through 30, 1956, it has been announced.

Upwards of 1,500 delegates are expected to attend the event. A feature of the program will be an exhibit of industrial chemical supplies.

Food Fats Supply

—*Continued from page 7*

weight probably will rise because of a tendency by the packers to trim more fat from pork cuts.

Supplies of edible vegetable oils will be about as large as a year ago, with increased output offsetting a smaller carry-in. More soybean, cottonseed and peanut oils will be produced. The soybean and cottonseed crops are bigger than in 1954. There will be a substantial surplus of peanuts available for crushing in contrast with the shortage that existed the year before.

Tallow, Greases Supply

Supplies of inedible tallow and greases will be up about 100,000,000 pounds in 1955-56 because of higher production. Beginning stocks were about the same as a year earlier. Cattle slaughter will be about the same as last year but hog slaughter will be up.

Supplies of linseed oil will not be as large as last year because carry in stocks were down about 160,000,000 pounds. However, the quantity of flaxseed available for crushing is much more than adequate to meet domestic needs.

Supplies of tung oil in the marketing year which began on November 1, 1955, will be limited and prices may move up. The 1955 domestic tung nut crop was severely damaged by a freeze last spring and production of tung oil will be only about 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds. This compares with 13,000,000 last year and 40,000,000 two years ago. CCC owned 19,000,000 pounds on November 1 and beginning commercial stocks can be reduced somewhat. Consequently, total domestic availabilities in 1955-56 may be about 25,000,000 pounds. Domestic use in the last four years has been about 50,000,000 pounds. For consumption in 1955-56 to be maintained at this level, about 25,000,000 pounds would have to be imported. This quantity probably can be obtained from Argentina and Paraguay.

Insulin Revised Regulations Listed in 'Federal Register'

Revised regulations for the certification of insulin were published in the *Federal Register* November 29 by the Food and Drug Administration.

The revisions simply delete the standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity of NPH insulin that appear in the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia to become official on December 15, 1955, and thus are unnecessary in the FDA's regulations, and for the reissuance of the regulations as part 164, rather than as part 144, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

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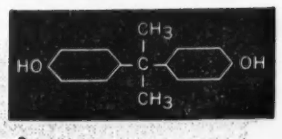

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

As cokeoven operators and tar distillers took stock of their position last week preliminary to the negotiation of new contracts, they were confronted with generally excellent business conditions in what was assessed as a highly stable market. Among their chief products, the only loose spots appeared to be toluol and creosote, and there were indications of moderate improvement in the market for creosote. Steel output was at capacity, and influences were at work to increase that capacity. The resultant high-volume production of light oils and tar products, with the exceptions noted, was moving directly out into consuming channels. Even balance was the rule, but there were tight spots here and there.

Trade in benzol exhibited fine balance. While none was backing up into stocks, producers were in a position to handle the anticipated pressure of strong demand. Xylol deliveries were running behind schedule by as much as two or three weeks in some areas, and were going out promptly in others.

Initial operations of some European phthalic anhydride plants and speculation based on projected new facilities were adding emphasis to the squeeze on domestic naphthalene production and firming up the strong market in phthalic. Cresols and cresylic acid continued to move well.

Price declines were announced for fumaric acid, in which lively new interest has developed over the past year, and for the dye chrome black T (color index number 203). The acid dropped 1½ cents from 27 to 25½ cents a pound in carlots, and from 28 to 26½ cents a pound for less, while the dye price was cut 1 cent, from 95 to 94 cents per pound.

Prices of J acid and b-oxynaphthoic acid were irregular.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production during the week ended December 4 amounted to 99.2 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,394,000 tons of steel. This is compared to 2,416,000 tons of steel produced in the week previous, 2,400,000 tons produced one month ago and 1,941,000 tons produced a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Fumaric acid, 1½c. per lb.
Dyes, chrome black T, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
114.60	114.66	114.79	114.59

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—With production reaching close to theoretical capacity of cokeoven output, just about all benzol had been spoken for last week by the time it was distilled. Though there wasn't any available for inventory, consumers in most areas were getting deliveries on schedule. Some producers said they could probably handle a slight increase in trade without disruption. The 36-cents-a-gallon price was holding firmly at all shipping points.

Strong pressure was noticeable for manufacture of synthetic phenol, styrene for the synthetic rubber industry and adhesives.

Imports of benzol in the first seven months of the current calendar year were nearly double what they were in corresponding period in 1954, the Bureau of the Census reported, while exports dwindled to a trickle. Imports in the seven-month period were 6,848,000 gallons in 1954, as against 12,277,000 gallons this year, including 4,704,000 gallons imported in July alone. Meantime, exports during the seven months dropped from 4,230,000 gallons last year to 805,000 gallons this year, including only 9,000 gallons exported in July of this year.

Creosote—The heightened pace of steel production last week was putting creosote oil on the market faster than strengthening demand could readily absorb it. There were some indications, however, that technological developments and more vigorous marketing might bring some relief.

Research over the past three to five years offered promise that markets might be developed for certain commercially new chemicals that could be extracted from the residual creosote oil. It was not learned just how much this might reduce the volume of creosote residual in the flow of cokeoven operations, but, at best, this reduction would probably be relatively small, it was said.

One trade source said he believed that demand could be boosted by more intensive marketing, for example, better promotion of creosote for treatment of barns and other farm structures. He said he felt there was enough potential in this direction to provide an appreciable increase in demand.

Cresols—This market was again characterized by even balance with production at a high level and trade carried on in considerable volume. These conditions have prevailed for many months and last week showed no sign of instability. As in the recent past, the meta-para fractions figured in a lively trade. Strong demand was sustained for use in tricresyl phosphate, flotation agents, cresylic resins and wire enamels. Supplies were somewhat short in some areas, adequate in others. Prices were unchanged.

The Bureau of the Census reported that imports in the first seven months of the current calendar year amounted to only 52,000 pounds of the meta-para cresol, as compared to 130,000 pounds imported in the same period in 1954. Imports were only 5,000 pounds in July of this year, the Commission reported.

Cresylic Acid—There was generally good balance here last week as production continued to be close to capacity and demand again exerted strong pressure. Most orders were being filled without any appreciable delay, but the supply of low-boiling grades was somewhat short in spots and resulted in some delay in shipments. Demand from makers of cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate was particularly emphatic. Prices were unchanged at former levels and firm.

Naphthalene — Consumers of refined naphthalene were being taken care of last week with little or no delay, but the pinch was felt all the more by those in the market for crude.

It was pointed out that producers usually refine as much naphthalene as the market demands, and this demand has been especially strong lately, oil additives and dye intermediates requiring large amounts. Insecticide use has drawn off good quantities, and lesser amounts have been earmarked for diversion to tanning preparations and other minor consuming factors.

This cuts into the available supply of crude naphthalene, which is squeezed at this time by increased demand for phthalic anhydride and the virtual disappearance of imports. Added to other factors which have acted to withhold imports is, apparently, both the actual and the projected building of phthalic anhydride facilities in Europe. European producers of naphthalene were diverting their output to current European phthalic production and possibly holding some in stock against anticipated additional European orders for phthalic facilities that are still on paper only.

The Bureau of the Census reported exports for the first seven months of this year amounted to 70,144,000 pounds, as compared to 33,402,000 pounds in same period in 1954. July imports this year were 8,025,000 pounds. Exports of both crude and refined naphthalene in the first seven months of the calendar year amounted to 855,000 pounds in 1954 and 1,022,000 pounds this year.

Producers of domestic crude were operating at close to capacity last week. Prices

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 4 was as follows:—

Ammonium liquor, NH_3	lbs.	1,119,236
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,388,431
Benzol	gals.	3,869,359
Coaltar	gals.	17,715,907
Creosote oil	gals.	991,323
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,734,134
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,780
Toluol	gals.	761,080
Xylol	gals.	203,061

remained unchanged, but how long they would hold their current level was a matter for some conjecture.

Phenol—There was good balance here last week as both synthetic and natural grades were traded at a brisk pace. Production from all sources, now including a substantial increment from the new cumene process for making synthetic, was in good enough volume to enable producers to keep shipments going out on schedule. Demand from phenolic resin makers and in adhesive uses was sustained in strength. Prices were regarded as quite stable as negotiations were opened on new contracts.

The Bureau of the Census reported a decline from 28,733,000 to 23,576,000 pounds in exports in the first seven months of 1955, as compared to those in the same period of 1954. No imports were reported early this year. Exports in July of this year amounted to 1,554,000 pounds.

Pyridine—Trade last week was considered pretty fair in the circumstances. New applications in the pharmaceutical field were operating to offset the softening effect attributable to the fact pharmaceutical makers had cut demands last year. More intensive marketing was also getting results. Prices were steady at the former levels, and supplies continued to be quite ample.

Quinolin—Demand held last week at the rather depressed level maintained during the past two years. This market was said to be suffering still from the competitive advantages enjoyed by alternative methods of producing nicotinic acid. The supply of quinolin was plentiful, and prices remained unchanged.

Toluol—The situation, which one producer has been describing as sloppy, was unchanged last week. Along with near-capacity steel production, toluol was coming onto the market more than fast enough to satisfy strong demand from all major outlets. Some of it was building up stocks. Prices were considered stable and remained unchanged last week. There wasn't any indication in trade circles that the soft condition of this market, which has prevailed all this year, would undergo any radical change over the next several months.

Exports haven't been providing much relief. They dropped in the first seven months of the current year to 7,243,000 gallons, the Bureau of the Census reported, as compared to 13,713,000 gallons in the same period in 1954, and amounted to only 297,000 gallons in July of this year.

Xylol—Manufacturers of alkyd resins and industrial finishes kept the pressure on last week, and producers reported they were running from one to a few weeks behind in deliveries. However, though the market was considered to be tight generally, consumers could in most instances count on delivery after only brief delay. Production was optimum in the circumstances, steel production having reached very nearly its theoretical capacity. Prices were unchanged and considered quite firm in general.

Imports for the first seven months of 1955 were a mere 14,000 gallons, according to a report of the Bureau of the Census.

Dyes

A decline of 1 cent per pound was announced last week in the price of chrome black T, a textile dye with the color index number 203. The price, heretofore 95 cents a pound, was reduced to 94 cents a pound.

Intermediates

Fumaric Acid—What was described as a very good market, definitely better than that of a year ago, operated this past week to bring fumaric acid prices down 1½ cents. The carlots price for the technical grade dropped from 27 to 25½ cents per pound, freight allowed East, while the price for less than carlots on the same basis went down from 28 to 26½ cents a pound.

Fumaric acid was said to correspond closely to maleic acid in market behavior, having much the same properties and applications. One of the bright aspects from a sales standpoint was fumaric's use as a food acidulent.

As demand sharpened, supply was considered to be still adequate.

J Acid—Trade was in small volume last week, and prices were somewhat unsettled. The powder, marketed on a 100% basis, was quoted variously at $2.50 and $2.85 per pound. The paste was selling at $2.45 a pound. Consumers in the dye intermediates field were getting shipments without delay.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—Some irregularity appeared in the price last week, some producers quoting the increased price of $1.17 per pound, while the former price of $1.14 was quoted in some quarters. Supplies were considered ample. This acid was being widely used as a dye intermediate and was getting some inquiry from makers of pharmaceuticals and reagents also.

Phthalic Anhydride—Exports were reported to be somewhat off as European phthalic facilities began to appear in the market picture, but there was still a very active market here. The domestic market, preponderantly the main factor in this trade, was showing considerable strength. Producers were shipping out phthalic as fast as it was made, yet there were no reports that any consumers were being shorted. All in all, trade sources regarded the current market position as well balanced. Production was operating at close to capacity, and prices were firm and unchanged.

Figures published by the Bureau of the Census indicated exports had tripled in the first seven months of this year, as compared to those in the same period in 1954, up from 3,805,000 to 11,871,000 pounds, while imports in the same interval dropped from 525,000 to 278,000 pounds. Exports in July amounted to 1,976,000 pounds.

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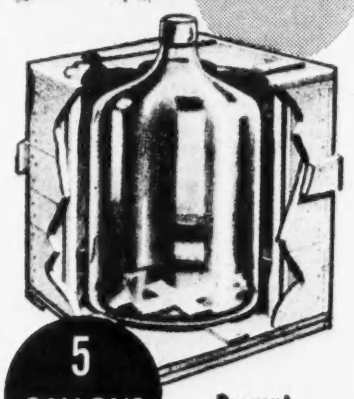

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Borax, 127,300 lbs., tech., powder or crystals, inv. 7256-P3, Dec. 8, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 180 N. Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

Carbon tetrachloride, 9,250 gals., tech., inv. 16, Dec. 14, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Cornstarch, 79,000 lbs., inv. S-137, Dec. 8, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

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Ethyl acetate, 57,153 gals., East & West Coast, inv. 383-572, Dec. 15, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Fertilizer, 50 tons, mixed, inv. 31, Dec. 9, Contracting Officer, Mac Dill AFB, Fla.

Gas, oxygen and acetylene in cyls., for period of one year from Dec. 29, 1955, inv. CIVENG-36, Dec. 7, Corps of Engrs., Phila. District, P.O.B. 8629, Phila. 1, Pa.

Lime, 175,000 lbs., hydrated, inv. 25, Dec. 13, Contracting Officer, Palm Beach AFB, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Limestone, 1,200 tons, crushed run, inv. 118, Dec. 14, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.; 810 short tons of powdered limestone (calcium flour) commercial grade, inv. 174-43, Dec. 15, Supply Officer, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Paint, 60 gals. pigmented, spraying lacquer, 170 gals. interior latex base paint, 180 gals. ready mix, oil exterior paint, 25 gals. ready mix, oil interior paint, 340 gals. enamel, 20 gals. clear varnish, 60 gals. grade A, clear shellac, inv. 109, Dec. 19, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

22,290 gals. syn., air drying gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-589, Dec. 15, 23,500 gals. type 1, rubber, emulsion type paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-583, Dec. 15, 3,588 gals. quick-drying, lusterless enamel (for ammunition) 614 6½-gal. double compartment steel pails heat resisting, aluminum type, ready-to-mix paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-599, Dec. 21, 18,200 gals. ready mixed, marine use, exterior phenolic-alkyd oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-562, Dec. 22, 14,500 gals. ready mixed, gen. purpose, exterior, oil paint, 6,600 gals. ready mixed, flat finish, interior oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-590, Dec. 22, 33,000 gals. white, semi-gloss enamel, inv. 383-512-B, Dec. 14, 4,765 gals. lacquer type primer, inv. 383-574-B, Dec. 14, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phosphoric acid, 600,000 lbs., tech. grade, class B, inv. 17, Dec. 14, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Silver nitrate, 8 gals., inv. 80, Dec. 16, 5010 AB Wing, A.P.O. 937, Seattle, Wash.

Sulfuric acid, 2,235 lbs., electrotype, inv. 244, Dec. 6, Pacific Logistic Control, Oakland 14, Calif.; 25 gals. sulfuric acid, inv. 80, Dec. 16, 5010 A B Wing, A.P.O. 937, Seattle, Wash.

Sodium hexametaphosphate, compound, glass chips, inv. 37, Dec. 13, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.; 200,000 lbs. sodium hexametaphosphate, tech., open end contract, effective one year from date of award, inv. 18, Dec. 19, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St. N. Y., N. Y.

Interchemical's Cotan Unit Elevates Virgil W. McDaniel

Virgil W. McDaniel has been named division president of interchemical Corporation's Cotan Division, Newark, N. J. He succeeds C. T. Melvin, head of Cotan since 1938 who is retiring from active management, but who will continue in a consulting capacity.

At the same time, Robert L. Lewis, Cotan vice-president who has been associated with production, has been given greater responsibilities in this activity. Russell F. Tandy will head a newly-constituted development department and John Kuser has been designated assistant sales manager. Mr. McDaniel joined the Cotan Division as vice-president last year after fifteen years with Interchemical's finishes division.

Humko Appoints Manager For Eastern Sales Region

Humko Company, Memphis, Tenn., has added Albert C. Cereghino to its Trendex division as head of sales and product development of "Trendex" fatty acids and glycerides in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston areas.

Mr. Cereghino was formerly with Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., as technical sales representative in Chicago and New York.

Philipp Brothers Adds To Agricultural Division Staff

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., New York, has announced that John H. Kraus has joined the company as administrative assistant in the agricultural division.

Prior to joining Philipp Brothers, Mr. Kraus was assistant manager in the wholesale department of the eastern fertilizer division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Earlier, he had been administrative assistant to the president of Naco Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., a subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co.

Monsanto Standards Post Goes to Donald C. Brand

Donald C. Brand has been named coordinator of standards for the engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company's research and engineering division.

Mr. Brand will be in charge of the continuing company-wide program for promulgation of standards for engineering and procurement. He also recently was nominated by the company for membership on the newly formed mechanical technical committee being organized under the sponsorship of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The new MCA committee will be concerned with the problem of standards on an industry-wide basis.

Mr. Brand has been standards engineer for the organic chemicals division of the company. He joined Monsanto as an engineer at the William G. Krummrich plant in 1944. In 1945 he became a mechanical engineer at the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis, and moved to his present position in 1953.

Barrett Assigns Chemists To Two Laboratory Units

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has added Dr. Richard E. Field to its staff in Philadelphia as a chemist in the industrial waste development section.

Barrett also announced the addition of Donald C. Davis, John G. Mohr and Carl A. Marzewski to the technical service staff of the company's Glendale Plaskon laboratory, Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Field was formerly with General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Mr. Davis was formerly with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Del., and American Marietta Company, Chicago.

Mr. Mohr was previously with Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Marzewski was with Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation.

Obituaries

Norbert Lewis Lederer

Norbert Lewis Lederer, retired chemist and author, died November 23 in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. He was sixty-six years old.

In 1922 Mr. Lederer became American representative of Scheidemandel-Motard, of Germany, and in 1939 became export manager of M. Golodetz Company, New York.

Sumner David Andrew, a plant manager at Camden, Ark., for International Paper Company, died November 15 in that city. He was sixty-eight years old.

Frank E. Rehm, a retired vice-president of Shell Oil Company, New York, died November 28 in San Francisco. He was sixty-two years old.

J. Lewis Schultz, Buffalo and western New York sales representative for McDougall-Butler Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died November 23 in that city. He was forty-four years old.

William Allshire Waldie, retired technical director of New Wrinkle, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, died November 5 in Delaware, Ohio. He was sixty-nine years old.

Shell Oil Co. Tells Plans For New Tulsa Building

Plans for the construction of a new ten-story building in Tulsa, Okla., which will serve as headquarters for Shell Oil Company's Tulsa area operations have been announced. Construction of the $2,000,000 structure, to be known as the Shell Building, will begin approximately January 1 and is expected to be completed by June 1, 1957.

The top six floors of the new building will be occupied by approximately 400 employees of Shell's Tulsa area, which is responsible for the company's exploration and production activities in Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and north Texas.

Shell also plans to have an employment office in the lobby, and Shell Pipe Line Corporation will maintain communications offices on the third floor. Remaining floors will be occupied by business and professional offices.

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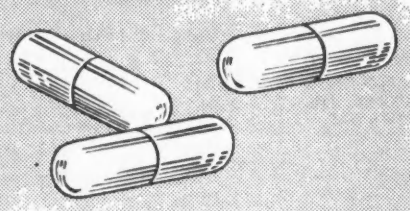

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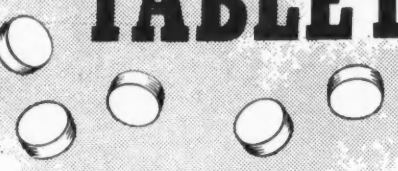

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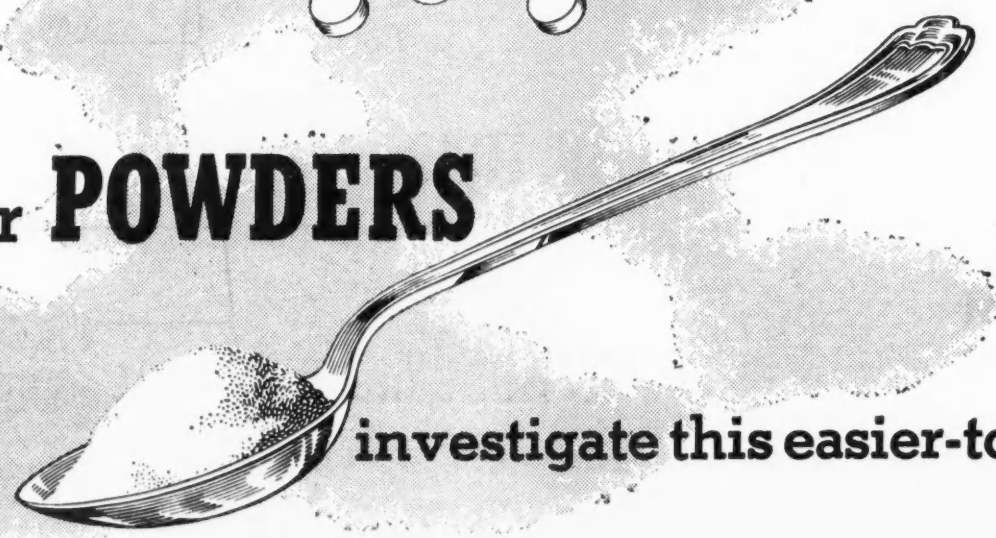

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Silver salts prices were reduced again last week. Although it was the first price change in these compounds this month, it was reportedly the eleventh to date this year. Silver cyanide and nitrate were reduced 1/8c. per ounce. The many fluctuations in silver salt quotations over the past year have resulted from the more or less steady rise in bullion quotations and, of course, are subject to further change if the silver market warrants it.

Reflecting generally increased manufacturing costs, quotations were advanced on citric and tartaric acids last week as well as their derivatives. Included in the price hike were a large number of gluconic acid derivatives. Anhydrous, USP, citric acid was advanced 1¼c. per pound while the hydrous grade went up 1c. Tartaric acid was boosted 3c while Rochelle salts and tartar emetic were upped 5c per pound. Cream of tartar was advanced 2½c. per pound.

The increase in the citrates ranged from 1c. to 4c. Sodium citrate, USP, went up 1c., ferric-ammonium citrate, 4c., and ammonium citrate, 1c. The gluconates were advanced anywhere from 1c. to 18c. per pound. Magnesium and calcium gluconate advanced 4c., the copper salt, 15c., Manganese gluconate, 1c., and ferrous gluconate, 5c. per pound.

Pharmaceutical and cosmetics business, on the whole, continues to boom, according to most observers queried in the trade. There has been a great number of changes in the importance of various drugs and the market is constantly undergoing a transition.

The magnitude of the changes in the pharmaceutical industry is indicated by the growth of total sales at the manufacturers level from $301,000,000 in 1939 to an estimated $1,560,000,000 in 1954. The production of medicinal chemicals nearly doubled in the five-year period from 1946 to 1951, with antibiotics showing the largest gain. An industry source predicts that in 1960 the nation's drug stores will fill 554,000,000 prescriptions, 25 per cent more than in 1954. The next ten years should be characterized by equally rapid growth in pharmaceutical research.

Cortisone, which until recently had been considered the wonder steroid, is constantly being modified by its manufacturers to produce even better and more effective compounds. Although early emphasis was on treatment of arthritis, steroids are now finding other uses as anesthetics, and against allergies, bronchial asthma, and inflammatory conditions of the eye. Steroids, in addition, are now being combined with other potent medications to broaden their field of application, and this trend is expected to continue.

Vitamins and amino acids have gained new significance. L-lysine, for example, is now being added to practically all pediatric vitamin formulae as a growth-promoting factor. The bioflavinoids obtained from citrus plants will, in the next year or two, become ingredients in many preparations—particularly remedies used for the common cold. Bioflavinoids will also find application in medications used to control capillary fragility.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP grade acetanilide was said to be running at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry which was limited principally to a few large consumers who use acetanilide as an analgesic in various formulae.

Production of acetanilide in September this year amounted to 227,400 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported to be running at seasonally strong levels. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid totaled 716,270 pounds in September compared to 912,049 pounds turned out in August, 1955, according to a recent report issued by the Tariff Commission.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was said to be at excellent levels. In addition to its heavy consumption by manufacturers of vitamin compounds, frozen food processors were reportedly using substantial amounts of the vitamin.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, citric, USP, anhyd., 1¼c. per lb.
hydrous, 1c. per lb.
Tartaric, USP, 3c. per lb.
Ammonium citrate, 2c. per lb.
Calcium gluconate, 4c. per lb.
Cream of tartar, 2½c. per lb.
Copper gluconate, 15c. per lb.
Ferric-ammonium citrate, 4c. per lb.
Ferrous gluconate, 5c. per lb.
Magnesium gluconate, 4c. per lb.
Manganese gluconate, 1c. per lb.
Rochelle salt, 5c. per lb.
Tartar, emetic, 5c. per lb.
Sodium citrate, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Silver cyanide, 1/8c. per oz.
Nitrate, 1/8c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
66.42	66.42	66.42	66.96

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Ascorbic acid is used as an anti-oxidant in frozen food processing operations.

Imports of ascorbic acid have dwindled appreciably and were no longer considered to be sufficiently large to cause much concern to domestic producers. There were reports that Japan had sold its output with the result that competition from that quarter is virtually non-existent at the present time.

Pricewise, ascorbic acid was steady and not expected to change this year. Supplies were more than ample to meet inquiry. Production of ascorbic acid and salts amounted to 241,800 pounds in September according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 96,724 pounds in August.

Citrates—Citric acid and a number of its salts were advanced effective December 1, 1956. The anhydrous acid was upped 1¼c., while the hydrous material was advanced 1c. per pound. Of the salts, ammonium citrate was increased 2c., ferric-ammonium citrate 4c. and sodium citrate, 1c.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for USP grade ethyl ether was said to be routine. Supplies were ample to cover current trade needs while prices were unchanged.

Production of USP and technical grades of ethyl ether combined totaled 6,065,035 pounds during September compared to 5,691,553 pounds in August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Gluconates—Several gluconic acid salts were advanced late last week. The new schedules which became effective December 1 were as follows:—calcium gluconate, 67c. to 69c. per pound; copper gluconate, $3.15; ferrous gluconate, 94c.; magnesium gluconate, $1.34 to $1.39 and manganese gluconate, $1.80.

Mercurials—Inquiry for mercurials was reported to be fair to good depending upon the difference in sellers' ideas. Supplies were adequate to cover consumers' current needs and prices were firm. There was some belief in the trade that mercury salt prices could go higher as a result of rising metal costs. The price for mercury metal was expected to increase in 1956 although this eventuality, of course, was subject to conjecture and dependent upon a number of factors.

Niacin—Demand for niacin was said to be seasonally good. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and prices were steady.

Production of niacin and niacinamide in September was up substantially over the preceding month. According to the Tariff Commission, output of niacin and niacinamide totaled 137,612 pounds in September compared to 110,466 pounds in August, 1955.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin was reported to be running at seasonally accelerated levels. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current consumer needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Despite the gain in the use of broad spectrum antibiotics consumption of penicillin continues substantial although current prices were said to leave little margin for profit. The use of penicillin in veterinary applications continues to grow and it there were some observers who felt that this and other outlets would take the lion's share of output in the foreseeable future.

Pyridoxine—The market was unchanged since last reported. Demand was routine

A. A. -

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Its purpose is to ask you to give thought, not only as individuals but as corporations, to the financial situation of our colleges and universities. We share the conviction that the continuance and development of our form of government and of our business system are dependent upon the adequate maintenance of our educational system and on its traditional freedom to seek the truth and teach it.

Financial problems have been spiraling for even the most secure of our institutions over the past fifteen years. These same institutions must now prepare themselves to educate sharply increased numbers of young people in the years directly ahead. The problem of maintaining the quality of higher education will be insurmountable if adequate finances cannot be found.

Business in general is rapidly recognizing its interest in the educational field and its obligations toward it, for business is increasingly dependent on education for executive and technical manpower.

This is not an appeal for any individual college or university. It is a plea that business concerns give serious attention to the subject and evaluate their repsonsibilities in the light of their own judgment.

In recent years a great deal of literature has been developed on the ways and means of corporate aid to education. Some colleges and universities have formulated definite programs and are prepared to suggest suitable methods. For general purposes, The Council for Financial Aid to Education, Inc., 6 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y., is a non-profit organization specializing in the field. It aims to provide a source of authentic information on the financial needs of American higher education; the programs of colleges and universities in seeking financial help; and to the extent authorized by them, the aid-to-education policies and programs of various donors. It neither solicits, accepts nor disburses funds for financial aid to education. Following is its published statement: "The Council for Financial Aid to Education has compiled information ordinarily useful in determining aid-to-education programs. Its information facilities are available, on request, to any interested corporation."

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while supplies were ample to cover current consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Production of vitamin B_{12} aggregated 2,400 pounds in September according to the Tariff Commission. No comparative figures were available for the preceding month.

Silver Salts—Silver Cyanide and nitrate were reduced 1/8c. per ounce last week, following a decline of more than 1c. in the price of the metal. This latest change was estimated to be the eleventh to date this year, a year which still has another month to go. Whether further changes will occur in silver salts depends upon the future behavior of the bullion market.

Streptomycin—Demand for streptomycin was reported to have been boosted under the impetus of seasonal factors. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue into the future. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Production of streptomycin in September amounted to 5,809,909 grams according to the United States Tariff Commission, compared to 4,603,653 grams turned out in August this year. The output of dihydrostreptomycin in September aggregated 13,579,245 grams compared to 11,469,126 grams during August.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for sulfa drugs was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were ample to cover current consumer needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

Production of bulk sulfa drugs totaled 185,067 pounds in September, 1955, compared to 136,417 pounds in August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Tartrates—Higher raw material costs forced an advance of 3c. per pound in tartaric acid late last week. All the major salts were also advanced, in increases ranging from 2c. to 5c. per pound. Cream of tartar was hiked 2½c. while Rochelle salts and tartar emetic were raised 5c. per pound.

Thiamin—Demand for thiamin was reported to be running at seasonally satisfactory levels last week. Prices were steady while supplies were adequate to cover trade needs.

Production of thiamin (B_1) derivatives amounted to 16,120 pounds in September, according to the Tariff Commission. The output in August, by comparison, amounted to only 7,833 pounds.

Botanicals

There were no notable changes reported in the spot market last week. Consumer inquiry was seasonally brisk and it would appear that volume done this year would be about on par with last year although there is still a month left of 1955. Consumer inventories were believed to be generally satisfactory on most items, although, of course, there were a few previously reported shortages which will probably worsen since no new crop material will be forthcoming until 1956.

Concerning imports, the tense situation in the Middle East could interfere with shipments of such important items as licorice root and senna leaves. With political tensions and weather conditions, factors which have often interfered with botanical collections in the past, it is difficult to predict the course of the future in light of these variables.

Arnica Flowers—The spot market was unchanged last week. Stocks of the true, Montana specie were reported to virtually non-existent. Imports of this variety from source have been small in recent years. Market prices were nominal in view of the situation, it was noted.

Cocillana Bark—Inquiry was seasonally brisk, according to trade sources. Supplies were ample to date to meet consusumer requirements and prices were holding at a steady level.

Lobelia Herb—The market remains very strong last week in view of the small carryover of material from this year's crop. Prices were reported in the neighborhood of $1.50 per pound and could go higher, of course, depending upon the strength of future consumer demand.

Witch Hazel Leaves—Collection of this botanical this past season was smaller than usual with the result that the market has firmed up substantially in recent weeks. Prices were firm at 25c. while inquiry was active.

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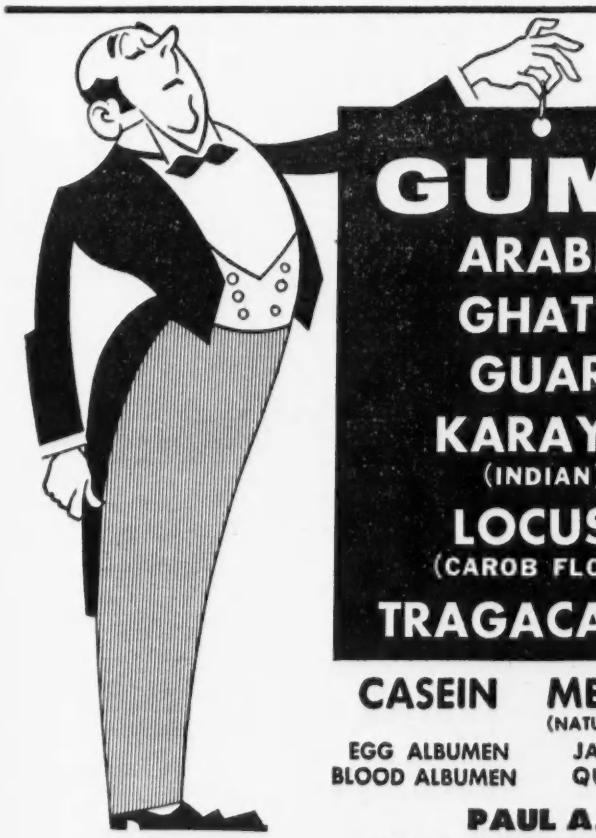

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Indiana Standard Buys Into New Process

—Continued from page 5

at full capacity, and consideration is being given to a third unit."

He also indicated that the company's oxo alcohol facility at Wood River, Ill., is now running at a capacity well above design figures.

At the invitation of the New York Society of Security Analysts, Dr. Wilson discussed the prospects and problems of the oil industry and of his company.

The gain in US demand for gasoline and other petroleum products should add up to about 40 percent over the next fifteen years, he estimated.

For this year, if the weather is normal, the overall increase in domestic demand should run close to 7 percent, making up for an abnormally small gain last year, he added.

The capital requirements for necessary expansion in all branches of the oil industry will continue to be heavy, he forecast, continuing to average around or over $5 billion a year.

Other points made by Dr. Wilson included:—

● While September refinery runs were sharply cut by the Whiting refinery fire, Indiana's runs for the first eight months showed an increase of 7.1 percent over a year ago.

● The Whiting refinery has been back in substantially full operation, except for the destroyed fluid hydroformer, since about November 1. All the company's other refineries have been operating very close to capacity since September 1.

● Important new installations completed this year or to be completed early in 1956 include a new unit for extracating benzene and aromatic solvents from hydroformate; a new 55,000-barrel-a-day crude distillation unit, and expansion and modernization of lube oil facilities at Whiting.

Excess in Output, Refining

Commenting on problems of the oil industry, Dr. Wilson said that while there is a substantial excess capacity in both output and refining, the amount is really necessary to meet possible emergencies.

Stocks of distillate fuels are too high, he maintained, and "tend to weaken prices in an industry as competitive as ours."

The large volume of crude oil imports is the number-one problem of the domestic industry, he pointed out, and has forced Texas to sharply cut allowable production. His company does not, however, favor legislation restricting imports, he added.

The attempt to federally regulate wellhead prices of natural gas has already definitely discouraged the search for new gas reserves, he contended, "just when it is needed more than ever."

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Packaging Institute Elects Officers, Directors for 1956

Herbert T. Holbrook, of Standard Packaging Corporation, has been named president of the Packaging Institute, following elections held at the annual forum of the institute, October 31.

Also elected were:— Vice-president, E. H. Balkema, Colgate-Palmolive Company; vice-president and treasurer, Charles W. Kaufman, Kraft Foods Company.

Executive director, Charles A. Feld; directors, D. R. Grant, Beech-Nut Packing Company, John W. LaRocque, American Flange & Manufacturing Company, C. F. Schokmiller, Grove Laboratories, Inc., and R. M. Schultz, National Biscuit Company.

Fertilizer Prices

—Continued from page 5

index points from 1952 levels, the use of principal plant nutrients increased nine points over the preceding year, with only a slight decline in prices of fertilizer.

One of the reasons for the increase in use of principal plant nutrients has been the continued rise in the analysis of fertilizers. Although the quantity of all fertilizers used was about 640,000 tons less in 1953-54 than in 1952-53, the lower tonnage in 1953-54 contained nearly 250,000 tons more plant nutrients.

But aside from this, farmers apparently consider fertilizer a relatively good buy at present prices. Farmers spent 16 percent more for all production goods and services in 1954 than their average annual expenditures for such things in 1947-49. But their expenditures for fertilizer and lime went up 51 percent between 1947-49 and 1954.

Comparable increase in other expenditures over that period were: Hired labor, 6 percent; feed, and livestock, 11 percent, and all non-farm commodities used in farm production, 16 percent.

Quantities of nitrogen (N) and potash (K_2O) that will be available for use as fertilizer for the year ending June 30, 1956, are each expected to be more than 4 percent larger than during the preceding year. Supplies of phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5) in 1955-56 are expected to be about the same as those available in 1954-55.

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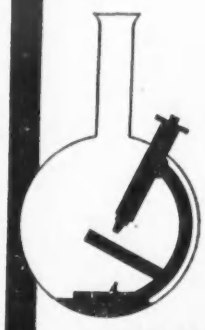

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ACEOTOACETANILIDE—187 kgs. Oceto Chemical Co. Liverpool
AGAR—10 bls. R B Hayhoe & Co. Kobe
30 bls. Meer Corp. Kobe
20 dms. Guaranty Trust Co. Barcelona
ALUMINUM SULFATE—330 bgs. Philipp Bros Chemicals. Bremen
2,500 bgs. International Selling Corp. Antwerp
AMBERGRIS—1 cs. J W Lyon. London
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms. Chemical Manufacturing Co. Middlesbrough
BIFLUORIDE—150 bgs. Interstate Chemical Corp. Bremen
CHLORIDE—265 bgs. Chemical Manufacturing Co. Liverpool
PERSULFATE—25 cks. Lo Curto & Funk. Hamburg
AMYRIS OIL—2 dms. Dodge & Olcott. Micagoane
ANILINE DYES—89 dms. Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher. Hamburg
5 dms. Heemsoth Kerner. Liverpool
50 dms. Sandy Chemical Works. Hamburg
120 cans. C A Haynes. Rotterdam
1 dm. Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher. Rotterdam
31 dms. Carbic Color & Chemical Co. Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—100 cks. Watson Geach. Liverpool
CONCENTRATES—50 bgs. Heidl's Inc. Hamburg
REGULUS—50 cs. C Gitlan. Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs. P A Dunkel. Port Sudan
606 bgs. National City Bank. Port Sudan
350 bgs. John Holt & Co. Apapa
100 bgs. Bank of N Y. Port Sudan
ARGOLS—500 bgs. Messina
ARROWROOT—5,355 bgs. Morningstar Nicol. Kingston
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs. Johns Manville Corp. Lourenco Marques
200 bgs. Mundet Cork Corp. Lourenco Marques
4,000 bgs. N American Asbestos Corp. Lourenco Marques
4,000 bgs. Johns Manville Corp. Beira
BARBASCO ROOT—96 bgs. Wessel Duval & Co. Callao
BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs. Reichard Coulston. Liverpool
BAY OIL—1 dm. Mangus Mabee & Reynard. Roseau
1 dm. Felton Chemical Co. Roseau
BEEF EXTRACT—1,000 cs. International Packers Ltd. Montevideo
BEESWAX—200 bgs. S Zeitlins Sons. Santos
30 bgs. Ciudad Trujillo
109 bgs. H H Pike & Co. Tampico
100 bgs. E Vadillo Ruiz. Santiago
112 bgs. Tampico
60 bgs. Santiago
BENZOIN GUM—30 cs. Meer Corp. Singapore
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs. C J Osborn & Co. Rotterdam
BONE BLACK—600 bgs. Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp. Alexandria
CADMIUM—13 bxs. American Metal Co. Callao
100 cs. Yokohama
CAPSICUM—600 bgs. John Holt & Co. Liverpool
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs. Levy & Levis Co. Rotterdam
500 bgs. C M Van Sillevoldt. Rotterdam
100 bgs. R J Spitz. Rotterdam
600 bgs. Louis Furth. Rotterdam
400 bgs. Rotterdam
CARBAZOLE—22 bbls. Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher. Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—111 bls. Herman Hollander. Salvador
CASEIN—1,000 bgs. E Lang. Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—96 tons. Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co. Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—411 bgs. Spencer Kellogg. Jaemel
1,280 bgs. Spencer Kellogg. Manta
53 dms. Sarabhai Agency. Bombay
220 tons. Bunge Corp. Bombay
CELERY SEED—100 bgs. H Marmorek & Son. Marseille
174 bgs. A G Dunn. Bombay
262 bgs. Shippers Produce Corp. Bombay
87 bgs. C M Van Sillevoldt. Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—3 cs. Rhodia Inc. Havre
18 cs. M Corbett & Co. Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT — 582 bgs. International Products Corp. Rotterdam
2,034 bgs. Barkey Importing Co. Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—5 kgs. Lo Curto & Funk. Glasgow
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs. C M C Chemicals Inc. Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs. Chas L Huisking & Co. Southampton
CINNAMONBARK OIL—1 cs. Polak & Schwarz. Colombo
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—5 dms. Dodge & Olcott. Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS — 125 bls. Manufacturers Trust Co. Colombo
50 bls. Otto Gerdau. Colombo
25 bls. Max Van Pels. Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms. Internatio Rotterdam. Chilung
CLAY—600 bgs. L A Salomon & Bro. Bremen
COALTAR CREOSOTE—40 dms. J M Rodgers & Co. Hull
DYES—3 dms. Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher. Bremen
1 dm. Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher. Rotterdam
COCA LEAVES—125 bls. Chemical Bank. Salaverry
COCOA RESIDUE—417 bgs. Woodward & Dickerson. Salvador
1,667 bgs. Hollander Trading Corp. Salvador
COCONUT OIL—727 tons. Lever Bros. Manila
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms. Nopco Chemical Co. Hull
170 tons. Dyson Shipping Co. Reykjavik
100 dms. Dyson Shipping Co. Reykjavik
10 dms. Frank Samuel & Co. Reykjavik
150 dms. Peder Devold Oil Co. Reykjavik
15 dms. Arista Oil Products Co. Reykjavik
COLOMBO ROOT—102 bgs. Zanzibar
COPAL GUM—182 bkts. O G Innes Corp. Macassar
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs. Wm E Martin. Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—700 bls. Lush Cotton Products. San Juan Del Sur
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls. Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms. Koppers Co. Glasgow
331 dms. H A Gogarty. Liverpool
300 dms. Millmaster Chemical Corp. Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—73 bgs. Kellys America Ltd. Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—192 bgs. S Winterbourne & Co. Singapore
25 cs. S Winterbourne & Co. Singapore
50 cs. Bangkok
DIACETYL—4 cs. Dorf International Ltd. Rotterdam
DILL SEED—87 bgs. Levy & Levis Co. Bombay
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs. Naftone Inc. Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—178 bgs. Louis Furth. Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—250 bgs. A A Herzog Co. Casablanca
FERRIC OXIDE—10 cks. J H Rhodes. Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms. Arista Oil Products Co. Yokohama
6 dms. J D Smith Interocean. Yokohama
10 dms. Wilbur Ellis Co. Yokohama
2 dms. Bank of Tokyo. Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs. Woodward & Dickerson. Reykjavik
23,000 bgs. Ralston Purina Co. Reykjavik
1,000 bgs. Wessel Duval & Co. Reykjavik
1,037 bgs. Wessel Duval & Co. Chimbote
800 bgs. Marine & Animal By Products Corp. Talcahuano
1,030 bgs. Marine & Animal By Products Corp. Antofagasta
FUEL OIL—136,731 bbls. Metropolitan Petroleum Corp. Curacao
107,479 bbls. Royal Petroleum Corp. Punta Cardon
110,595 bbls. Paragon Oil Co. Curacao
10,000 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp. Curacao
130,245 bbls. Hess Inc. Punta Cardon
112,274 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Las Piedras
116,034 bbls. Metropolitan Petroleum Corp. Punta Cardon
15,615 tons. Cities Service Oil Co. Las Piedras
95,711 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp. Aruba
436,404 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Aruba
315,456 bbls. Paragon Oil Co. Tampico
341,406 bbls. Esso Export Corp. Aruba
60,163 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Caripito
45,231 bbls. Esso Export Corp. Caripito
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bgs. L A Salomon & Bro. London
GALL NUTS—179 bgs. Balfour Guthrie. Lattakia
GELATIN—300 bgs. Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp. Hamburg
273 bgs. Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp. Bremen
305 bgs. Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp. Rotterdam
100 bgs. Hicks Nelson. Antwerp
GERMANIUM OXIDE—68 cs. American Metal Co. Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—171 bgs. P A Dunkel. Bombay
171 bgs. Dingelstedt & Co. Bombay
GINGER ROOT—6 bgs. Kellys America Ltd. London
GLUE—200 bgs. M Corbett & Co. Marseille
STOCK—410 bls. John Gorvers. Barranquilla
332 bgs. Karr Ellis. Liverpool
GLYCERINE—289 tons. Procter & Gamble Co. Manila
20 dms. C J Schellings & Co. Copenhagen
GLYCOL MONOSALICYLATE—26 dms. Whitehall Pharmacal Co. Liverpool
GRAINS OF PARADISE—67 bgs. Wm E Martin. Abidjan
GRAPHITE—500 bgs. Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Colombo
250 bgs. C Pettinos. Colombo
250 bgs. Asbury Graphite Mills. Colombo
2,250 bgs. Asbury Graphite Mills. Hong Kong
750 bgs. C Pettinos. Hong Kong
1,404 bgs. Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Hamburg
GUANINE NITRATE—100 dms. Terra Chemicals Inc. Bremen
GYPSUM—7,683 tons U S Gypsum Co. Hantsport
3,310 tons. Newark Plaster Co. Walton
HENNA LEAVES—100 bgs. Meer Corp. Alexandria
IODINE, CRUDE—360 kgs. N Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co. Yokohama
IRON SAND—200 bgs. D H Weiss Associates. Glasgow
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs. S B Penick & Co. Naples
KARAYA GUM—354 bgs. Colony Import & Export Corp. Bombay
36 bgs. Thurston & Braidich. Bombay
528 bgs. Stein Hall & Co. Bombay
123 bgs. Morningstar Nicol. Bombay
48 bgs. Tragacanth Importing Co. Bombay
178 bgs. Wm M Allison & Co. Bombay
183 bgs. Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co. Bombay
30 bgs. Orbis Products Corp. Bombay
KOLA NUTS—70 bgs. Newtown & Co. Lagos
249 bgs. Lagos
LEMON OIL—3 ht cs. Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms. Volkart Bros. Cochin
1 dm. Fritzsche Bros. Corinto
LITHARGE—352 dms. Tampico
LIVERMEAL—516 bgs. Manufacturers Trust Co. Buenos Aires
400 bgs. Wessel Duval & Co. Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—140 bgs. T M Duche & Sons. Genoa
476 bgs. Stein Hall & Co. Genoa
400 bgs. Morningstar Nicol. Barcelona
200 bgs. Stein Hall & Co. Barcelona
400 bgs. Morningstar Nicol. Genoa
2,000 bgs. Morningstar Nicol. Piraeus
MACE—7 cs. A G Dunn. Rotterdam
8 cs. J W Physic. Rotterdam
7 cs. Mincing Trading Corp. Rotterdam
3 cs. Murbas Trading Co. Kingstown
MANDARIN OIL—4 ht cs. National City Bank. Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,538 bgs. First National Boston. Lourenco Marques
1,500 bgs. Zanzibar
MARJORAM LEAVES—112 bgs. H Marmorek & Son. Marseille
50 bgs. C M Van Sillevoldt. Marseille
65 bls. Wm E Martin. Marseille
77 bgs. Callao
MENTHOL—30 cs. Irving Trust Co. Kobe
40 cs. Garrigues Stewart & Davies. Kobe
91 cs. River Plate Corp. Rio de Janeiro
MERCURIC CHLORIDE—1 cs. Hudson Shipping Co. Bombay
MERCURY—100 flks. Lo Curto & Funk. Tampico
35 flks. L H Keller & Co. Tampico
MOLASSES—350 tons. W R Grace & Co. Salavarry
MYROBALANS—460 bgs. Barkey Importing Co. Bombay
EXTRACT—200 bgs. River Plate Corp. Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—325 bgs. Koppers Co. Middlesbrough
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,203 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Aruba
NICKEL SULFATE—333 bbls. Mantyluoto
183 bgs. Antwerp

NUTMEG—27 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
3 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingstown
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—40 bgs, Aden
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
21 dms, Sterling National Bank, Genoa
ORANGE OIL—4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORRIS ROOT—2 cs, Leghorn
PALM OIL—200 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Antwerp
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Marseille
PAPAIN—8 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
12 cs, R J Lepow, Tanga
PATCHOULI OIL—11 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
720 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
240 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
55 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Vera Cruz
350 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
105 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
70 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Singapore
114 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Vera Cruz
70 bgs, Singapore
RED—480 bgs, John Holt & Co, Liverpool
WHITE—320 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120.000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
193.473 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Yokohama
POLYSTYRENE—2 bgs, H A Gogarty, London
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
143 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
335 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
333 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
333 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
333 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
OIL—26 dms, Tunley & Co, Antwerp
POTASSIUM CHROME ALUM—5 cks, L B Russell Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
CYANIDE—80 dms, Canadian Bergom Co, Hamburg
SILICATE—1,846 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—240 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—18 dms, Mombasa
FLOWERS—125 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
127 bls, Melon National Bank, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4.667 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1.054 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1.100 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2.021 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
POWDER—150 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED LEAD—60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
ROSEWOOD OIL—36 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Paramaribo
3 dms, Gillespie & Co, Georgetown
RUBIDIUM CARBONATE—2 cs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Hamburg
SABADILLA SEED—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, La Guaria
SAGE LEAVES—495 bls, Andrews Co, Trieste
1.340 bls, Rijeka
40 bls, Leghorn
SALICYLIC ACID—160 dms, Rotterdam
SALVADOR BALSAM—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Corinto
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SHARKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, London
20 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
600 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Alexandria
500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
650 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
605 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Atlantic Processing Corp, Corinto
225 bgs, Alexandria
HULLED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Alexandria
SENNA—1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—10 dms, J H Delamar & Son, Hamburg
BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—803 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
GLUTAMATE, MONO—190 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
SILICOFLUORIDE—375 bgs, Express Forwarding Co, Kobe
STARCH—597 bgs, D C Andrews, London
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—7.605 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—2 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Port of Spain
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2.000 bgs, Geismar Co, Itajai
5.000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1.700 bgs, Bangkok
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 20 cans, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—55 bgs, L Kleymann, Hamburg
TONKA BEANS—427 bbls, Kennedy Butcher & Co, La Guaria
TRAGACANTH GUM—42 cs, Meer Corp, Beirut
16 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
37 bgs, H Lorenz, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—61 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
400 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TUNG GUM—518 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Puerto Cabezas
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4.000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
4.000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA BEARDS—900 bgs, M E Bensignor, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—18 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marseille
POWDER—8 dms, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—1,635 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—232 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1.708 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WAX—10 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
50 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
WHALEMEAL—286 bgs, Bunge Corp, Valparaiso
WHITING—2.400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,792 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
WOOL GREASE—13 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Nagoya
51 cks, Robinson Wagner Co, Genoa
WAX—8 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
OXIDE—200 bgs, Genoa
SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

Baltimore

TALC—800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseille

Boston

GLUE, FISH—42 dms, Nicholson & Co, Havre
NICKEL CHLORIDE—52 cks, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2.000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai

Los Angeles

AGAR—5 pkgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
25 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
CASEIN—181 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
500 cs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—4.240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2.240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
DAMMAR GUM—140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
FISHMEAL—1.104 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Chimbote
NUTMEG—50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
25 bgs, Port of Spain
PEPPER—5 bgs, Arthur Fritz & Co, Singapore
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—506 bgs, Barkoy Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1.501 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
5.040 bgs, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM OXIDE—201 dms, Precision Wheel Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—95 cs, Sibenik
50 cs, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—480 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
BONE—500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1.000 bgs, Crawford Kish Co, Buenos Aires
1.000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—335 tons, Rohm & Hass, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—900 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—1 ton, Phila Seed Co, Tunis
150 bgs, Rijeka
FERRIC OXIDE—81 tons, Malaga
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2.000 bgs, South Gate Import Co, Talcahuano
GYPSUM—5,500 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
5.630 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HERRINGMEAL—1.000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Copenhagen
LIVERMEAL—56 tons, Bergen
MAGNESITE—1,345 tons, Split
MOLASSES—4,244.075 gals, Antilla
4,010.393 gals, Preston
1,334 tons, Port Louis
NAPHTHALENE—385 bgs, Barrett Division, Stockholm
1,012 bgs, Barrett Division, Helsingsborg
500 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—105 dms, Seville
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Corp, Rotterdam
400 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—355.096 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
282.959 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
279.587 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Rastanura
209.543 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
11[illegible] bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
316.664 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
376.500 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
51.952 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
120.220 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
102.225 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
187.301 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—450 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
723 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
SILICIC ACID—2.938 bgs, Cabot Inc, Hamburg
TAPIOCA—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—90 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—134 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—640 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BLEACHING POWDER—150 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1.996 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
1.000 bgs, Light Work Products, Antwerp
NITRATE—20,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Heroya
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—318 tons, Foremost Food & Chemical Co, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—19 cs, Friends Service Unit, Bergen
6 cs, Ross Bros, Oslo
COPAL GUM— 15 bgs, D Hecht, & Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—1,550 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—150 bgs, S L Abbott Co, Genoa
EPSOM SALT—800 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
GRAPHITE—100 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Mombasa
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Bergen
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
50 bgs, W A Willner Co, Marseille
100 bgs, Marseille
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—64.504 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
20.478 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mina Saud
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bgs, Gothenburg
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, U S Factors Ltd, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICHROMATE—60 dms, General Chemical Corp, Durban
GLUTAMATE, MONO—50 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4.506 bgs, Brown Bros, Singapore
800 bgs, Bank of India, Singapore
UREA—6.600 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Heroya
WOOL GREASE—2 dms, International Packers Ltd, Queensland
50 dms, Hull

Trade BPC Mark

Fine Chemicals

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

AMINOACETIC ACID
AMINOPHYLLINE
AMOBARBITAL
BENZOCAINE
BENZYL ALCOHOL
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OXYQUINOLINE BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
ALPHA-PHENYL-BUTYRAMIDE
ALPHA-PHENYL BUTYRIC ACID
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BENZILIC ACID
BENZOIN
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
CHRYSANTHEMUM-MONOCARBOXYLIC ACID ETHYL ESTER
CYANOACETAMIDE
DIBENZYL ETHER
2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-1,5
2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-2,4
DIPHENYL ACETIC ACID
ETHYL-2-ACETYL-4-PENTENOATE
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MALONATES

ALLYL-1-METHYLBUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
n-BUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-1-METHYLBUTYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-1-METHYLPROPYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-PHENYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
1-METHYLBUTYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
1-METHYLPROPYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
PHENYL DIETHYL MALONATE

MATERIALS PRODUCED ON ORDER

1-ACETYL-2-THIOHYDANTOIN
CHLOROACETAMIDE
CINNAMOYL CHLORIDE
GLYCINE AMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
METHYL CHLOROACETATE

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Gallons	Pounds		VEHICLE CONSTANTS	
	100	R-11 NEVILLE RESIN	Solids	50%
40	324	OKO Linseed Oil, M2.5	Viscosity (Gardner)	B-C
11.5	84	2-50-W HI-FLASH SOLVENT	Color (Gardner)	12-14
53	340	Mineral Spirits	Acid Number (on solids)	3 Maximum
	2.7	6% Cobalt Naphthenate	Set-to-touch	3-4 Hours
114	850.7		Dry	18 Hours

Method of Preparation: Melt and mix together R-11 Neville Resin and OKO Linseed Oil at 350°F. Reduce and add drier.

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Protective Coatings Materials

A general price advance appeared in store for lakes, toners and iron blues last week as a third manufacturer announced revisions on its listings for these pigments. The price advances reflect increased costs of basic raw materials, notably caustic soda and dyes. A stronger foreign market was noted for lead and zinc, but the domestic prices were unchanged in last week's transactions. Prices of lead and zinc pigments were steady to firm. Production of all chrome colors was up during September, with the exception of yellow and orange, which showed a decline of 350 short tons.

Following an increase in the cost of manufacture, a price advance of 1½ cents per pound was announced by a major supplier for one of its lines of phthalate type plasticizers. Other phthalates were reported steady. Sales of plasticizers during the week moved in good volumes, with supplies adequate for market needs.

All varieties of copal and dammar gums were steady to firm, with demand continuing at a high level. Market sources felt that the recent advances in Siam, Singapore and East India grades would be maintained in the coming weeks. A softer tone was felt in orange shellac, as prices for imported varieties slipped 2-3 cents per pound. Factors behand the price easiness, according to informed sources, are increases of supplies at Calcutta and inventory consciousness—normal at this time of the year.

Although a slight trend toward price resistance among buyers was noted last week, prices of Argentine casein firmed another ½ cent to a spread of 28-29 cents per pound. Importers do not expect any real easing in casein prices until next Spring, when material from Europe will be available again.

Producers expressed certainty that the recent ½ cent advance in the cost of stearic acid would not be reflected in stearate prices. The slightness of the stearic acid advance and its seasonal nature were offered as reasons to expect stability in stearate prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
98.26	98.26	97.48	97.08

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Blue Lakes, Toners—To date, three major manufacturers have responded to a recent increase in the cost of dyestuffs by advancing prices on their lines of blue lakes and toners proportionally. In the case of one maker the changes became effective November 15; the others have announced January 1 and 2, 1956, as the dates they will put their price advances into effect. Other pigments figuring in these advances are iron blues, green thioflavin toner, PTMA, and some red toners.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue, CP) during September rose to 642 short tons, from 513 during the month before, according to a Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in September was 848, up from the 713 produced the previous month. Chrome yellow and orange output in September dropped to 2,307, having reached 2,657 in August. Molybdate chrome orange production totals came to 585 tons in September, up from the 549 reported for August. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) production amounted to 604 tons in September, as compared with 521 tons in August.

Earth Colors—This market was unchanged from previous weeks. A fairly satisfactory volume of material has been moving to consumers, with prices holding steady to firm. All varieties of earth colors were reported in good supply.

Lead Pigments — The price of lead in foreign markets was described as stronger last week. As of last Friday, however, domestic prices were unchanged. Sales of lead pigments moved evenly during the week, continuing at seasonal volumes. Supplies were sufficient for all market needs.

Pigment Paste Dispersions—Recent increases in the cost of prime pigments and other materials have made it necessary for a major manufacturer to advance prices on its line of dispersed colors, effective January 1. The increases range from $1.00-$10.00 per hundredweight.

Titanium Dioxide—The supply situation for this material is still tight, although consumers have been able to obtain enough for short term purposes. As reported previously, at least two suppliers are currently constructing additional facilities for production of titanium dioxide. Until construction of these facilities is completed, tightness in the material is not expected to diminish.

Zinc Pigments—Along with some other metals, zinc was firmer in the foreign market but with no advances reported on the domestic scene. Sales volumes of the pigments were steady last week at levels prevailing through the last two months. No shortages in supplies were experienced.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Sales of these materials have continued at exceptionally high levels this month. All varieties were reported in good supply and selling at steady prices.

Sebacates—Along with other plasticizers these materials will see a slight dip in sales during December, but as the drop will be of a seasonal nature, producers are certain that it will have no influence on prices. Although demand for plasticizers has been quite high during the last few months, no shortages of material developed during the quarter.

Phthalates—A price advance of 1½c. per pound was announced by a major supplier for one of its lines of phthalate type plasticizers, consequent upon an increase in the cost of manufacture. No other price changes were reported. Sales durduring the week moved in good quantities and material was amply available.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for September, and list August's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	†September	†August
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	9,680,473	8,858,710
Adhesive resins	2,334,632	2,191,620
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,481,274	2,070,024
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	11,758,475	10,514,097
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,258,472	3,338,641
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	8,002,658	8,317,078
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	60,967,838	57,022,155
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	25,998,557	25,631,197
Modified with tar acids, resin and or other materials, except styrene	7,776,943	7,681,721
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	872,990	1,545,411
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	646,438	609,611
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums), esterified with glycerol	1,197,393	1,498,899
esterified with other alcohols (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	1,875,120	1,964,228
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,077,088	1,550,926
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,204,058	2,872,242
All other modifications	3,794,373	2,880,764
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,599,090	*22,613,557
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorhodrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	381,485	*266,977

†Partly estimated.
*Revised.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Shipments of asbestos fibre have been running 13-15 percent above the volume reported for last year, indicating that productivity has kept pace

with growing demand in this field. With the exception of the longest fibres all grades have been in adequate supply during the year.

Calcium Carbonate—Word has not been received yet whether other manufacturers of calcium carbonate precipitate will revise their prices in accordance with the $2.50 advance announced recently by one major supplier. However, it is fairly certain that prices for west coast delivered material will not be advanced, inasmuch as suppliers to that area face tough competition from foreign imports.

Natural Resins

Gums—All varieties of copal and dammar gums were reported steady to firm, with demand continuing at a relatively high level. Latest reports indicate that the recent advances in Siam, Singapore and East India dammars will probably be maintained. Current listings of these are Siam, 39c. per pound; Singapore, No. 1, 47c. to 49c. per pound; Singapore, No. 2, 29c. to 30c. per pound, and East India, nubs, 8c. to 9c. per pound.

Shellac—A softer tone was developing in this market last week, as prices for imported orange shellac slipped 2c. to 3c. per pound. Latest spot quotations are Lemon No. 1, 55c. to 56c. per pound; No. 2, 53c. to 54c.; superfine, 50c. to 51c., and TN, 49c. to 50c. The softest of these materials was Lemon No. 2, showing a decline of 3c. per pound. End of the year inventory consciousness and increases of supplies at Calcutta are regarded as the factors behind the price easiness, according to market sources.

Silicone Resins — Application of these resins in paint manufacture has been relatively stable, producers noted, while considerable growth continues in laminating uses and in the electrical field. Production of these materials has been found adequate to meet contract commitments and spot demand.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Despite reports of growing buyers' resistance, prices of Argentine casein firmed another ½c. to a spread of 28c.-29c. per pound in last week's market. As reported previously, market sources do not expect an easing in casein prices until next April, when material from Europe will be available again. Meanwhile all factors point to a strong market. Argentine supplies are 25 percent of normal; demand in America is running 30 percent above that of last year; and European supplies are now exhausted.

Dried Blood, Soluble—Demand for this material has been high enough to keep prices firmly within the prevailing range of 14-17c. per pound in carlot orders. The l.c.l. price range continues at 18-25c. per pound.

Stearates—Producers appeared certain last week that the recent ½c. increase in the cost of stearic acid would not be reflected in stearate prices. One supplier felt that the advance was of a seasonal nature and could be waited out. According to another manufacturer, the price advance was probably not of sufficient magnitude to call for comparable revisions in the stearates. Reports indicate that stearic acid is holding quite steady at the advanced listing.

Naval Stores

October production of gum naval stores amounted to 13,040 barrels of turpentine and 41,000 drums of rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. This was a substantial drop from the 15,120 barrels of turpentine and 43,740 drums of rosin produced in September. Wood turpentine production increased 15 percent during the month to 43,430 barrels. Only 80 barrels of crude sulphate turpentine were burned at production plants. The output of steam distilled wood rosin was slightly less than for the previous month.

At the end of October, gum turpentine and rosin stocks were 4,940 barrels and 2,700 drums respectively, less than on September 30. Stocks controlled by CCC remained about the same as a month earlier. Stocks of Wood turpentine totaled 71,000 barrels on October 31. Steam distilled wood rosin holdings increased 3,670 drums during the month.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov.25	Mon. Nov.28	Tues. Nov.29	Wed. Nov.30	Thur. Dec.1
Drums—					
K	$8.40	...	$8.50	...	...
M	...	...	8.42	...	$8.50
N	...	...	...	$8.78§	...
WG	8.52§	...	8.52§	...	8.49
WW	...	...	8.65	...	8.59
Bags—					
I	...	...	...	8.50	...
M	8.30	...	...	8.32	8.39
N	...	...	8.60	8.50	...

Tankcars (for week ended Nov. 25)—
M, $8.13§; K or better, $8.125

Sales, USDA

761* ... 530* 317* 1,246*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56	.56	.554	...	...
Sales	12,000¶	4,000¶	8,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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TYPICAL TESTS

Distillation	(D-86)°F
IBP	356
50%	365
End Point	407
Flash Point (D-56)°F	131
Color (Saybolt) (D-156)	30
Specific Gravity 60/60	0.761

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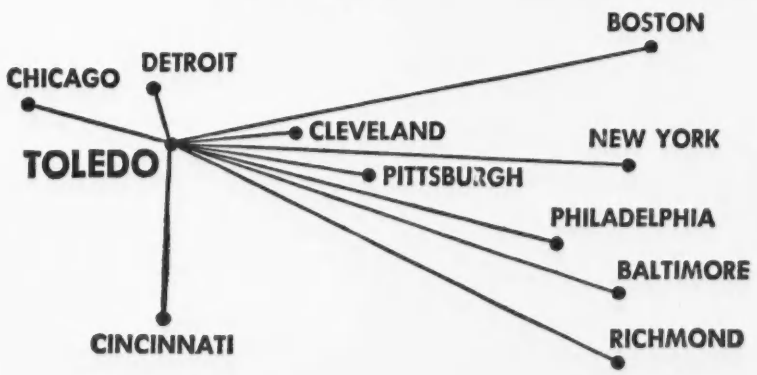

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- cements
- pressure sensitive adhesives

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As a dielectric for condensers

As a lubricant in:
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- special high temperature services

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- High viscosity
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- Minimum thermal decomposition residue
- Non-drying
- Color stable
- Non-migrating
- Low cost

Properties

INDOPOL POLYBUTENES

GRADE	L-10	L-50	L-100	H-35	H-50	H-100	H-300
Average Molecular wt.	330	420	470	660	700	780	940
Viscosity							
Saybolt seconds at 100°F	114	516	1040	7900	14000	44000	140000
at 210°F	40.6	66.5	93.8	375	540	1010	3000
Poises at 77°F	0.36	2.0	4.8	38	75	200	800
Gardner-Holdt at 77°F.	A-1	H	R	Z-2	Z-4	Z-6	Z-9
Viscosity Index	100	105	102	—	—	—	—
Weight-Volume							
Specific Gravity 60°/60°F	.831	.847	.854	.871	.878	.881	.894
Pounds/gallon	6.92	7.04	7.11	7.25	7.31	7.34	7.44
Color							
N.P.A. or A.S.T.M.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	<1
Flash (Tag), °F	230	235	245	280	295	360	475
Pour Point (ASTM) °F	—65	—35	—25	0	5	+20	+35
Iodine No.	53	46	43	36	34	33	32
Refractive Index (20/D)	1.4655	1.4730	1.4759	1.4860	1.4886	1.4918	1.4955

Information

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Selections for Your Bookshelf

CHEMICAL TRADE NAMES AND COMMERCIAL SYNONYMS, SECOND EDITION, by William Haynes. Cloth; 466 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $8.

The second edition published in 1955 is a new and enlarged version of the original edition published in 1951. It includes not only trade names of chemical products, but also the coined or abbreviated names adopted by the industry as short for long chemical names. Each listing gives an indication of the company manufacturing it, and a brief description of what the product is.

The code key to the manufacturer may be looked up in the front of the book where the name and address is listed. Where uses are cited, they are merely intended to be indicative, rather than all-inclusive. Also included are some of the older terms which have generally given way to modern nomenclature, and may now require definition, particularly to younger chemists, and are also of benefit to laymen.

SALT AND POWER, WATER AND PEOPLE, by Robert E. Thomas; cloth; 109 pages, 6x9 inches; Niagara Falls: Hooker Electrochemical Company.

This is a short history of Hooker Electrochemical Company, covering its fifty years of manufacturing chemicals from salt. It deals with the Townsend process, the development of the electrolitic cell, and the personalities of the company founders and inventors.

The growth of the company financially, scientifically, and commercially is detailed in full, with the ups and downs that went along with war and depression. The expansion in the post-war era is outlined, as the company sought diversification in products and activities. While at first glance some of these expansions might seem unrelated to the company's past activities, there is underneath a logical and reasonable relationship evident.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DIVISION OF MINES (to July 1, 1955. Stiff paper; 154 pages, 6x9 inches. San Francisco: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines.

Three geophysicists at a California institution have invented a heat-pressure device with which they claim to be able to synthesize various minerals from their chemical components. But the commercial getting of any of the many minerals of that state is still a matter of getting down to earth. This publication is a catalog of guidebooks in that operation. It covers maps, periodicals, publications, special publications, and general information service. It also contains a directory of depository libraries in many countries where the publications are available for consultation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1954, cloth; 455 pages, 6x9 inches. Washington: Government Printing Office.

In addition to the usual annual reports of the officers and various branches of the Institution, the general appendix to the annual report contains approximately 275 pages of text dealing with a variety of subjects.

Included is a discussion of the upper atmosphere, solar influence on the earth, fifty years of flying progress, Tektites and the last planet, a comparison of the brain with machines, the flight of animals, the scientific detection of crime, botanical studies in Fiji, and other articles.

OUR SMALLEST SERVANTS, paper; 32 pages, 8½x11 inches; illustrated; New York: Chas. Pfizer & Co.

This is a fascinating description of the history and progress of producing chemicals and medicines by the fermentation process. It details two parallel lines of investigation that provided short cuts in the microbial manufacture of valuable antibiotics and chemicals.

How such products as acetone, citric acid, oxalic acid, penicillin, streptomycin, hydrocortisone, vitamin B-12, and other products were discovered and translated into volume commercial production is told and illustrated.

ORGANIC SYNTHESES, VOL. 35, edited by T. L. Cairns. Cloth; 122 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.75.

This is the thirty-fifth volume published by Organic Syntheses, Inc., dealing with satisfactory ways of synthetically producing organic chemicals. This volume covers thirty-six different chemicals. Notes covering synthesis in each case cover procedure, special notations, and methods of preparation. This long series of volumes, the first twenty-nine of which can be had in three collective volumes, represents one of the most important contributions to organic chemical literature.

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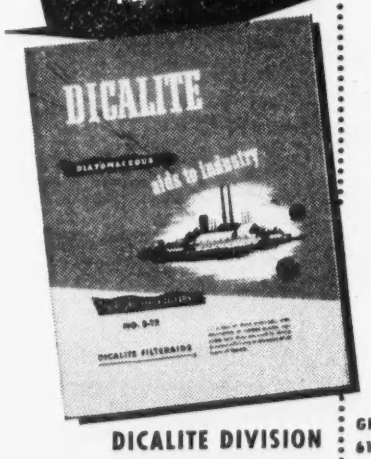

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Minerals Purchasing Plans Announced for 1956 by GSA

Purchases of tungsten, manganese, chrome, mica, beryl and asbestos by General Services Administration through December 30, 1956, were announced by the agency last week.

The materials are being bought by the government to stimulate discovery and production of new sources of strategic and critical materials in this country.

Amounts that have been acquired against the goals set up for each material were announced as follows:—

Tungsten, 2,153,101 short ton units against a goal of 3,000,000 short ton units; manganese, 10,762,552 long ton units against a goal of 31,000,000 long ton units; chrome, 93,985 long tons against a goal of 200,000 long tons; mica, 6,999 tons of all types against a goal of 25,000 short tons; beryl, 774 short tons against a goal of 1,500 short tons; asbestos, 1,093 short tons against a goal of 1,500 short tons.

Power Dam Order Called 'Administrative Lawlessness'

An order of the Federal Power Commission authorizing the building of three low-level private power dams in the Hells Canyon section of the Snake River was "an act of administrative lawlessness," a group of ten public power organizations charged last week.

They asked the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to set aside the commission's order because the building of the low level dams would upset comprehensive plans for development of the Columbia River basin. The group favors a single high-level dam built by the federal government.

It is contended that a multipurpose high-level dam would provide more power for the development of the area industrially, including development of the large phosphate deposits of Idaho for fertilizer use.

Lard Buying Authorization Made Available to Brazil

Brazil was issued a purchasing authorization last week by the Department of Agriculture for $1,931,000 worth of lard (approximately 5,000 metric tons) to be financed under the agricultural trade development and assistance act of 1954.

The authorization provides that sales contracts between suppliers and importers between November 31, 1955, and ending January 31, 1956, will be eligible for financing. The delivery date runs until February 29, 1956.

Cottonseed Oil Purchase Funds Allotted to France

The International Cooperation Administration last week announced the allotment of $250,000 to France for purchase of cottonseed oil from United States sources. The contracting period extends until January 31, 1956, and the delivery period until March 31, 1956. Purchases will be made under procurement authorization No. 38-0508-00-84-5664.

Columbian Carbon Names

Gordon Cook has joined Columbian Carbon Company, New York, as general manager of colloidal dispersions. Mr. Cook formerly was with Acheson Industries, Inc., serving as sales manager since 1952. Prior to that he had been associated with Peerless Printing Ink Company, which in 1951 merged with Acheson.

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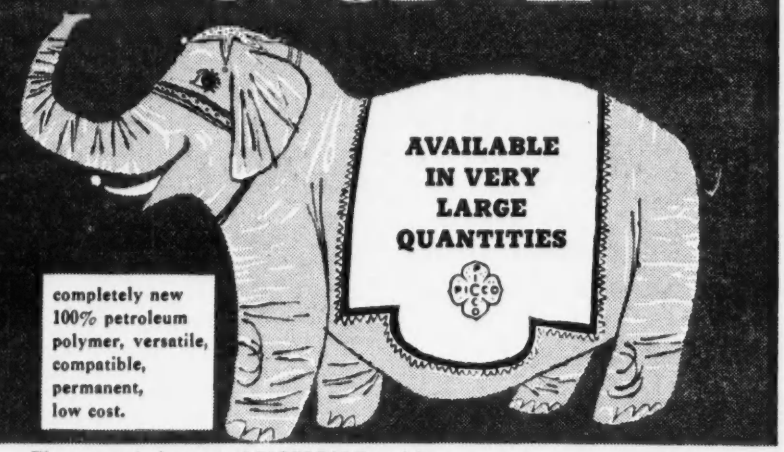

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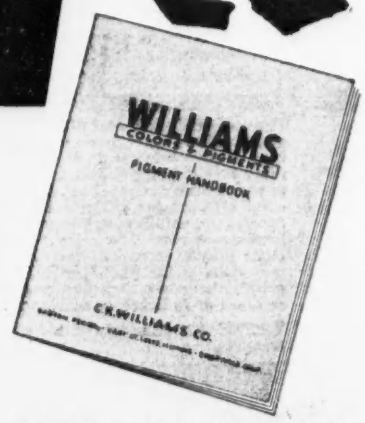

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Goodrich Plastics Unit Plant Post to Weisend

Francis E. Weisend has been named plant manager of B. F. Goodrich Company's plastics products division plant, Marietta, Ohio.

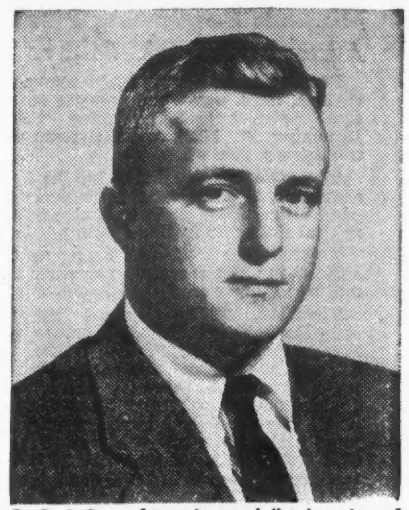
Mr. Weisend joined Goodrich in 1938 as an engineer in the physical testing laboratory, Akron. He became an instrument engineer at the Akron plant in 1939 and, in 1948, was named power engineer at the company's Oaks, Penn., tire manufacturing plant. In 1953 he became plant engineer at the Marietta plant.

E. Wilbur Johnson has been named to replace Mr. Weisend as plant engineer. Mr. Johnson joined B. F. Goodrich in 1951 as a design engineer. His industrial experience includes assignments as a design engineer with International Derrick & Equipment Company and Marietta Concrete Corporation.

American Cyanamid Appoints Duff Pigments Unit Sales Representative

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed S. L. Duff a sales representative for the pigments division, working with Peter Kovol out of the company's St. Louis, Mo., office.

Mr. Duff joined Cyanamid in 1951 as a chemist in the technical service laboratory at the company's Bound Brook, N. J., plant, was later appointed eastern regional correspondent and assistant to the eastern regional sales manager of pigments.



C. D. LaSusa, formerly specialist in sales of Armour & Co. chemicals used by the petroleum industry, has been named manager of the chemical division's new southern region, with headquarters in Chicago.

N. Y. PVLA to Hold Xmas Party

The New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association has scheduled its annual Christmas party for December 13 at the Statler hotel, New York.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavors

A revival of interest was shown in the market last week, it was reported, with some swift trading and price shifts occurring. The movement was felt in both the oils and the seeds and spices market. In the aromatic chemicals market, new firmness through price advances were found in geranyl, linalool, linalyl and a number of others. Most of the aromatic chemical advances were the result of accumulated firmness rather than any particular development within the spot market.

The essential oils market continued to show easiness in a number of commodities. A decline was noted again in bois de rose, which has fallen twice before within the past month. The decline last week was one of 5c. per pound. Cause of the easing of this oils market is the influx of cheaper bois de rose into the spot market. Also showing new easiness were cedarwood and cedarleaf oils. The former declined 5c. per pound; the latter fell 10c. Ginger oil declined also 50c. per pound to an inside listing of $20 per pound.

Nutmeg and Mace, the two oils showing the greatest activity earlier in the fall, have apparently settled down and have not shifted in a number of weeks.

In spite of all of the shifting and price variation, however, the overall price index remained the same as the figure for the previous week. This was primarily due to the fact that price changes in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets cancelled each other out.

The years sales of toiletries are expected to be from 5 to 7 percent greater than last year and the year's volume in a number of other major consuming lines is likely to run ahead of 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia cuttings, 1½c. per lb.
Longstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
Shortstick, cracked, 1½c. per lb.
Corinje, 1½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Fennel, Czech, 2c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 50c. per lb.
a-Ionone, 20c. per lb.
b-Ionone methyl, 10c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 35c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, bois de rose, 50c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, lemongrass, 20c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Italian, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, natural, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 2½c. per lb.
Jamaica, #3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 15c. per lb.
Oil, anise, 10c. per lb.
Cedarleaf, 10c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Clove leaf, 10c. per lb.
Ginger, 50c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb.
Guaicwood, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 6c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 10c. per lb.
Poppy seed, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 1c. per lb.
White, 1½c. per lb.
Thyme, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last Last	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
134.88	134.88	134.70	138.55

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Brazilian quality oil declined again last week for the third week running, it has been noted. The new listing, $4 per pound, is a 5c. drop from the previous price. The reason for the decline has been the influx of cheaper Peruvian quality oil into the market. Arrival on the spot market brought an immediate price drop, and there have been two more drops since. Both qualities are considered by dealers to be in relatively good quantity.

Cedarleaf—An easing of the Cedarleaf oil market was noted with the 10c. price decline last week. The new listing is $3.15 per pound. There is no absence of stock, according to dealers.

Cedarwood—This oil eased up somewhat last week, it was reported, with a 5c. decline to a 65c. per pound inside listing. Earlier tautness has been attributed to limited supply. Because of increased production, however, freer offerings are acted on spot as well as for shipment from the country.

Citronella—All three qualities of this oil appear to have remained fairly quiet and steady over the past week, it has been reported. There have been variations in neither sales nor supply. Earlier vacillations resulting from stock shortages and crop damage have completely abated. The price ranges continue as before with: Ceylon quality $1.-$1.70 per pound and Java-type selling for $2 per pound. Java quality citronella oil is still nearly nonexistant on the spot market. However, what little there is to be found is selling at a $1.75-$2 per pound range.

Geranium—Algerian quality geranium oil advanced 50c. per pound last week to a $12 inside listing. The price hike has been attributed to causes arising from the economic difficulties in the North African areas from which the oil emanates. Farmers in that area are reportedly turning to other crops which afford more profitable operations and less labor costs. As a result, supplies of Algerian Geranium oil are tightening.

Ginger—This oil eased perceptably last week with a 50c. decline to a $17 per pound inside listing. The outside price remained at its previous listing of $20 per pound.

Grapefruit—This was the only one of the citrus oils to show any activity last week, it was noted. The citrus oils market, for that matter, has been fairly quiet since the price fluctuations at harvest time. Grapefruit oil eased appreciably with a 25c. decline on its inside listing. The present price range is $1.75-$3.25 per pound.

Lemongrass—The market for this oil firmed up considerably last week, offering the first variation that has occurred in it in a number of weeks. The price shift was a 20c. advance to a $1.95 per pound inside listing. The outside price continued at $2.5C.

Ocotea—Ocotea cymbarum oil eased slightly last week, it was reported. The new listing of 66c. per pound was a 6c. decline from the previous price. This is the second time in as many weeks that this oil has eased. During the week previous it had declined 15c. from an 87c. per pound inside listing. The outside price has stood at $1.50 per pound.

Sage—The market for this oil showed some ambivolence last week, it was reported, with the listing for one quality advancing while the price of another declined. Spanish quality sage oil advanced 10c. last week to a price range of $1.25-$1.40 per pound, while Dalmation quality dropped 10c. to an inside listing of $4.50 per pound. Clary quality sage oil remained steady at the old listing of $20-$25 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Geranyl Acetate—There has been a growing firmness noted in this market, it has been reported. The developing strength, which has been accumulating over the months, has resulted in a listing range of $4.50-$4.80 per pound.

Geraniol—The extra quality of this aromatic chemical has firmed somewhat, it was reported. The new listing is $4.35-$4.80 per pound. The standard quality geraniol listing is $4.20 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Spanish quality anise seed climbed 1½c. per pound last week to a 29c.-30c. range, it was reported. Mexican quality remained unobtainable on the spot market. Reasons for the price advance of Spanish quality were limited supply in the shipment market and the large number of cargo detentions. The stock market, for the time being, at any rate, is considered fairly well stocked.

Caraway Seed—Dutch quality caraway seed declined ½c. per pound last week, it was reported. The new listing is 17c.-17½c. per pound.

Cassia—Prices continue to harden for all qualities. Replacements are close to or higher than spot levels and total offerings are very small. Although local stocks in the higher grades are modest, Batavia and corinje are both tight. A steady demand continues to eat away at local stocks. There appears to be no immediate prospects in sight for a change in the supply situation and thus little chance for a price decline.

Mace—Shipments of Siauw quality

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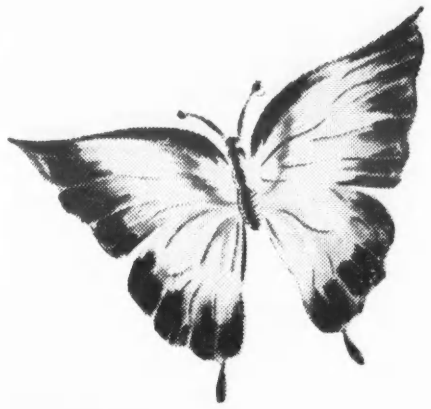
mace from Europe have helped considerably in the easing of this market, it was reported. One of the swiftest advancing commodities in the spices and seed market, mace declined 15c. last week to a $2.25-$2.75 price range. A further supply on the spot market will be some West Indian quality mace, presently afloat and selling at $2.75 per pound.

Nutmeg—Prices marked time during the week as recent arrivals were being distributed. West Indias dipped slightly in the face of the slackening demand but the longer term supply picture has not improved. East Indias are steady and stocks, spot and afloat, are very meager.

Sesame Seed—Though there have been no price changes in this market, dealers considered it firm with signs of some strength last week. The firmness is primarily derived from the scarcity of some qualities. Nicaraguan quality is considered the least available. However, some other qualities, including a shipment from Brazil, it has been reported, have been noted on the stock market as a partial filler for the spot left by the scarce qualities. Hulled sesame seed supplies, on the other hand, have been suffering from slow shipping service and become quite tight between arrivals.

Vanilla Beans—A good amount of activity was reported for vanilla beans again last week. Because of this and the fact that the spring market is coming into sight, dealers are showing a greater willingness to take a position.

Activity in the futures market centers about the February shipments of Madagascar crop. The new crop is estimated at approximately 400 tons. While this is about 100 tons larger than last year, producers had a fair carry over at this time a year ago, whereas this year they will have virtually no supplies from the previous crop. Mexican vanilla beans are firm. Curers are reported paying high prices for green beans despite the lack of any real buying support for the account of domestic consumers. New crop cut beans should be ready for shipment sometime in March.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats for domestic needs slackened considerably last week, while export business was active in cottonseed oil. This stiffened crude and resulted in slightly higher prices. Trading in soybean oil was light and market was off fractionally. Corn oil also was easier. Improved demand for soybean meal caused the market to advance about $2 per ton for spot and forward delivery. Cottonseed meal also was higher. Copra was stronger due to increased buying for European account. This was reflected in crude cocount oil, which advanced fractionally.

Trading in tallow and greases was slow for both domestic and export delivery. Offers were more liberal than the week previous, but prices were maintained at current levels, except choice white grease, which declined with the lower lard market. Oleo stearine also was weak, declining fractionally.

Drying oils were reported inactive and featureless. Linseed oil moved against former contracts, while new business continued slow. Tung and oiticica oils were quiet and well held at unchanged quotations.

Firmness continued to feature the vegetable wax market. Refined beeswax was lifted 4 cents per pound, as a result of the further advances in the cost of crude grades. Carnauba also continued firm reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil and small stocks here. Yellow grades continued scarce with holders limiting sales only to regular customers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $4.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Soybean meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Wax, bees, refd., 4c. per lb.
Carnauba, refd., Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Grease, choice, white, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ⅛c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last Last	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
103.76	102.49	103.08	110.98

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Coconut—This market was firmer. Crude was higher at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12⅛c., New York delivery.

Corn—Crude was easy with light trading reported at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 15⅛c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Market for bleachable cottonseed oil futures was firmer, due to the improved export demand for crude and refined grades. Trading was active, with prices scoring fractional gains. Hedging was quite liberal and taken by commission houses. The open interest reached a new high level of 2,972 contracts. December tenders totaled 147 and were readily stopped.

Trading in crude was active for export. This created a firmer tone and market closed fractionally higher. Sales were noted at 11c. per pound, tankcars, mills in the Valley and ranged from 10⅞c. to 11⅛c. bid in Texas, as to location. Sales of 300 to 400 tons of prime bleached summer yellow oil for export were reported at 12.95c. per pound, f.o.b. Houston.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil totaled 2,175 tankcars in October, compared with 1,850 in September and 2,824 in October last year. Visible supply was estimated at 16,847 tankcars at the end of October against 25,281 at the same time last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 2, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	127	13.14	12.75	13.00@13.04
January	10	13.16	12.97	13.08@13.15
March	101	13.44	13.10	13.36@13.39
May	242	13.45	13.15	13.41S
July	202	13.44	13.14	13.39S
September	32	13.30	13.07	13.25@13.28
October	10	13.20	13.20	13.18@13.25

Total sales, 724 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley. Cottonseed meal quoted at $55.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Market strong. Hulls, $6 per ton, bulk and $10, sacked.

Linseed—Outside of a good demand against former contracts, this market was dull and featureless. Consumers showed little interest in forward requirements and the price schedule could have been shaded at least 2 points. Raw oil was offered at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-August delivery. The warehouse price was held at 12.8c., same basis.

Flaxseed—Market unchanged and steady. Offers were light.

Minneapolis.—There was a steady demand for flaxseed at $3.20 a bushel. Minneapolis delivered price. Offerings were light. Spot cash purchases totaled 17 cars and 5,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings amounted to 62 cars and 8,500 bushels in trucklots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week.	407,750	388,100	42,000	54,250
Since Sept. 1	11,516,750	15,894,600	1,361,500	3,515,750

Oiticica—Market was quiet and featureless. Tankcars were unchanged at 14c. to 15c. per pound, New York, depending upon seller. Drums were unchanged, ranging from 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Olive—Firmer tone featured the local market. Limited stocks on spot were advanced, ranging from $2.45 to $2.55 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity and quality. Stocks of Tunisian oil on spot have been cleaned up. Trading was limited for both spot and shipment from abroad. Offers from Spain were scarce and ranged from $58 to $59 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Spanish ports.

Palm—Business was confined to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and 11¼c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Scarcity of offerings continued to affect business. Crude was merely nominal at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Texas and 17½c., southeast. Refined was held at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet, but steady. Refined was unchanged at 16c. per

Cottonseed Crush: October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during October and September, 1955, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	1,689,369	1,065,530
Crushed or used	707,751	494,196
Stocks at mills	1,898,398	916,780

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	236,807,000	159,431,000
Stocks at mills	74,007,000	42,616,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	140,847,000	96,846,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]283,477,000	[1]273,143,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	328,503	233,349
Stocks at mills	170,721	150,240

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	153,310	106,390
Stocks at mills	90,994	60,332

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]216,101	[2]154,257
Stocks at mills	113,781	92,600

[1] Includes 142,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable September 30 figure of 157,000,000 pounds, include quantities sold for export and being further processed. As of October 31, C.C.C. reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 1,500,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents reports to the Census Bureau.

[2] Average gross bale weight in pounds for October and September production respectively:—Total 614.1 and 616.17; first cut, 595.5 and 601.7 second cut, 621.3 and 622.6, and mill run 602.0 and 608.1.

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Soybean—Trading was limited. Market was unsettled and slightly lower. Crude was sold at 10⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot delivery; 10⅝c., late December, January-March was 10½c. bid and April-June, 10⅜c. bid, same basis. Refined salad was slightly lower at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in October totaled 4,657 tankcars, against 3,514 in September and 3,638 in October last year. The visible supply at the end of October was estimated at 15,172 tankcars, compared with 8,234 at the same time last year.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 2, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	24	10.63	10.52	10.49@10.52
January	12	10.50	10.44	10.45@10.49
March	3	10.43	10.35	10.39@10.47
May	21	10.42	10.35	10.38@10.40
July	8	10.38	10.30	10.31@10.36
September	1	10.22	10.22	10.14@10.20

Total sales, 69 contracts.

Tung—Buying interest was slow and market was more or less nominal. Tankcars were unchanged at 25½c. per pound, New York, December delivery and 25c., January forward. Drums were held at 27c. to 27½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. The Cincinnati CSS Commodity Office has announced the sale of approximately 62,940 pounds of off-specification tung oil having a "beta" condition at 22c. per pound, f.o.b. Chicago Heights, Ill. All other bids were rejected.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was quiet and nominal at $125 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	253,650	1,330,000
Previous week	195,000	2,278,000
Corresponding week, 1954	.....	.....
Total this year	75,205,760	45,477,000
Corresponding period, 1954	93,165,150	46,453,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was spotty. Prices were unsettled and lower at 54c. to 59c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Offers for shipment were limited. Market was firm and higher at $152.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported slow. Market tone was easier, especially for choice white, which reflected lower lard. Choice white all hog was reduced to 9c. per pound tankcars, delivered and not all hog to 8¾c. Yellow grease was reported sold at 7⅝c., tankcars delivered with prices ranging to 7⅞c., as to acid content.

Lard—Market was easier and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted at 10¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago. The Department of Agriculture last week awarded contracts to five packers for the purchase of 7,704,000 pounds of lard under the pork products buying program. This brings total purchases of lard under the program to 14,575,200 pounds.

Oleo Oil—Trading was light and spotty. Extra was quoted at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Oleo stearine was lower at 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity.

Tallow—Increased offers from the West unsettled the market locally. Prices were unchanged, but sellers were offering more freely. Sales of bleachable fancy were reported at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra was quoted at 8¼c.; special, 8c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis. Export inquiry was reported slow. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 9⅞c. per pound, and extra, 9⅝c., drums, f.o.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Mills throughout the southeast continued to report an excellent local demand which thus far has kept the market steady. Export interest was light. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $55 per ton sacked Memphis; $54.50 North Alabama; $55 Georgia and South Carolina mills for December-January shipment.

Linseed Meal—Demand reported spotty. Prices were unchanged and nominal.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market was slack again last week. A few trades were made in December extracted meal at $60 to $60.50 a short ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Extracted for January-April was quoted at $58 to $59 a ton. Expeller meal was priced at $64 to $64.50 for December, $61 to $61.50 for January and $60 to $60.50 for February-April.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	13,680,000	15,180,000
Since Sept. 1	226,681,000	193,560,000

Soybean Meal—The spot market continued cheaper than deferred shipments. Most soybean processors were operating at capacity, and stocks were adequate to meet demand. Forty-four percent meal was higher at $47 per ton bulk Decatur for spot shipment; $49 December; $52.50 January-March; $54 April-September; and

—*Continued on page 79*

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Petroleum Derivatives

Propane moved forward once again last week it was reported, with a ½ cent cross the board advance in all qualities. The price raise makes the third of the season. The advance, put into effect by one major producer on November 26, will be made by nearly all other producers and distributors within the next week. The advances, in nearly every instance, have come as outgrowths of heightening demand, distributors noted. Stocks were still considered in a healthy state though, and production was good.

In other areas than the heating fuel field, the market also appeared to show some balance. Microcrystalline wax showed continued firmness in both its domestic and the foreign market. This wax is showing good signs of development also. A number of the solvents also, as a result of strength in the automobile market, have showed good firmness, though in this area, there have been no signs of price variation.

Demand for petroleum products may rise to a total of between 13 million and 14.5 million barrels per day within the next decade, an industrial spokesman said. The total demand, domestic plus export, will average about 9,125,000 barrels per day in 1956, an increase of 4.3 percent over what 1955 is expected to average.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—This derivative showed some firmness in the market last week as sales advanced apace of the forward movement of the automobile market. Though not keyed to automobile sales to the degree that some of the other derivatives are, benzol still reflects the advances and declines of that industry. Production showed good statistical figures last week; stocks appeared to be adequate; there were no price changes.

Cleaners Naphtha — This product was showing a fairly trim market last week, producers noted. According to sources, sales have been on a good level, and are expected to remain substantial through the winter months. Though the industry has no hope of compensating for the poor showing during the hot weather seasonal market, they have no fears of a similar situation developing during the winter months. Production was steady with good stocks. There were no quotation changes.

Mineral Spirits—Full aromatics showed a market of some firmness last week, it was noted. Greatest strength, as with most other solvents, was continuing to be derived directly from the paint industry and indirectly from the automobile market. Inroads into the full aromatics market made by growth in the variety of uses in the partial aromatics field, have been and will continue to be felt, most producers concede, but the loss has not been great and is not expected to be compounded. Production was good with stocks stable. There were no price shifts.

Partial Aromatics—This is another derivative that has benefited greatly from the automotive industry market advance. Though most distributors said that strength had already been good as a result of sales gained from the full aromatics market, they also noted that the new growth and firmness of sales had added tone to an otherwise sporadic and even seasonal market. Sales last week continued high. Final annual figures should be some of the highest in the industry's history, one producer noted, because of the great firmness and strength that held throughout the summer months.

Rubber Solvents — This commodity looked good and relatively firm last week, producers noted. Sales figures stood steady and production showed some advancement over figures for the previous month. Stocks were not considered encumbered. Quotations remained unchanged.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 19 totaled 255,539,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 257,938,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 2,300,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 934,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,366,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced

Propane, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 3, 1954
104.37	104.36	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Propane prices advanced once again last week. This was the third price hike for the heating fuel since the first day of the season, at the beginning of September. The advances, for the most part all anticipated and expected, have grown with demand, at a speed relative to that of the encroaching weather. Production has been good and stocks are still considered in a solid state.

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in September was 30,500,000 gallons, 8 percent greater than during September, 1954, according to the bureau of mines. The daily average production ow liquefied gases at refineries was 5,100,000 gallons, 37 percent higher than a year ago. The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses was 29 percent greater than during September, 1954. The stocks of LP-gases remained practically unchanged during the month.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Fine strength continued to be shown in the mycrocrystalline wax market last week, it was reported. The export market remained a growing stanchion of the markets firmness. South America particularly showed interest, it was noted. The domestic market, however, continued to be the prime factor in the development of microcrystalline strength. Production appeared to be up and meeting demand; there was no quotation change.

Paraffin—Fair demand was shown for high melting point paraffin last week, according to sources. The domestic market continues to dominate the market completely, though exports to a few areas have shown signs of development. Production continues good. Quotations remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended November 18 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,851,000 barrels, an increase of 43,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,657,000 barrels were 104,000 above the preceding week and 641,000 barrels above the week ended November 19, 1954. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 789,000 barrels daily, compared with 822,000 barrels in the preceding week For the four week period ending November 18, crude oil production averaged 6,797,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,562,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 824,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil output in Saudi Arabia climbed for the second month in a row during October, topping the million barrel per day mark for the first time since March, according to figures released. Production during October, at 1,002,442 barrels per day, was well above the previous month's figure of 959,238 barrels and last year's October figure of 961,481 barrels per day. Despite the sharp increase, however, October output held well below the record level of 1,026,791 barrels produced in May, 1954, and also held below the high for 1955 of 1,017,352 barrels per day produced last March.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Solvents and diluents continued firm with steady demand reported. No price listings were changed from the previous report. Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners quoted 20.7c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

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	FAST DRYING	STODDARD SOLVENT			ODOR-LESS	SAFETY DRY CLEANER
VOLATILITY						
Distillation IBP, °F...	307	310	310	310	340	364
10%, °F...	310	320	321	320	345	368
50%, °F...	315	335	334	330	355	374
90%, °F...	327	355	355	350	370	387
Dry Point, °F...	337	—	—	—	390	399
End Point, °F...	—	385	385	385	—	—
SAFETY						
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	100	103	105	103	120	140
SOLVENT POWER						
Aniline Point, °F...	145	110	134	135	184	150
Kauri Butanol No....	33	43	38	38	26	32
WEIGHT						
Gravity, °API...	54.7	46.5	49.5	50.5	55.5	49.1
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F...	.7599	.7949	.7818	.7775	.7567	.7835
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F...	6.326	6.62	6.51	6.47	6.30	6.523

PURITY... All Sovasols are colorless and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.

(1) Available from Brooklyn, N. Y., refinery only.
(2) Available from Buffalo, N. Y., refinery only.
(3) Available from Paulsboro, N. J., refinery only.

SOCONY MOBIL

SOVASOLS

For full information on the complete line of Sovasol products call your nearest Socony Mobil office.

SOCONY MOBIL OIL CO., INC.
26 Broadway
New York 4, New York

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

LIQUIDATION

Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS

1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL

1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS

3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS

3—4' x 13 closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL

Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.

Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS

2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5" x 20', 3'10" x 12'.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25'.
5—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 and 2 gal. double arm, jacketed.
4—Sprout Waldron S/S jacketed Powder 27 and 10 cu. ft.
2—Day "Jumbo" jacketed Powder 6'x12', 6'x18'.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
6—8000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks with coils.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—#3, #5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
7—Stokes #DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.
3—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
2—Beechruss Model D Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

PEBBLE MILLS—18"x24", 24"x24", 24"x36", 4'x5', 6'x4', 6'x8'—also 24x36 stainless, 24x18 rubber lined.

CUTTERS—Ball & Jewell — #2 — sleeve & roller bearing models.

SCREENS—Great Western screen holders, Tyler 3x5 double deck Hummers, Robinson 60x90 double deck.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 39"x21', 44"x 25', 5'x50', 7'x80'.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, 1253, H-6, H-7.

BLOWERS—Spencer Turbo 150 cfm, 16 oz., 270 cfm, 24 oz., 1300 cfm, 16 oz.

CRUSHERS—20x4, 11x26 jaw, 18x18, 32x12, 32x16 roll, 24x24 & 24x36 single roll.

AIR SEPARATORS—Sturtevant 30", Gayco 42" & Gayco 14 dia.

BALL MILLS—5'x22" (tube) & Hardinge 2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48", & 7'x36" New.

AUTOCLAVES—S/S 1 gallon, 1000 psi internal, jacketed, agitated w/gear motor.

HAMMER MILLS—Jeffrey 24x30 Flextooth, 30x42" "Miracle", International Harvester model 1B w/cyclones.

CAR PULLER—5000# pull—capstan type (American Engineering).

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

DRYERS IN STOCK

Rotary: Davenport 3½x18', st. steel.
Rotary: Ruggles Coles X-2 4x20'.
Vac. Drum: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Vac. Shelf: Devine 10 shelf 40x43".
Vac. Shelf: Devine 20 shelf 40x43".
Vac. Shelf: Stokes 20 shelf 40x44".

Large stock of Kettles, Tanks, Mixers, Screens, Filters, Fillers, Cappers, Labelers, Tablet Presses, Pulverizers, etc.

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STEIN EQUIP'T
OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8", 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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STERLING 8-1944

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed, double arm Sigma Blade Laboratory Mixer, Size 8 CWE.

1—Combustion Engr. 488 gal. Stainless Steel Type 347 Reactor Jacketed ASME.

2—J.H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 50 and 200 gallon.

5—Baker Perkins Double Arm, Jacketed, Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gallon.

1—Readco, Steel, Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 50 gallons.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons ea.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 30" x 15'.

1—Pfaudler 150 gal. Glass Lined Evaporating Pan, jkt. 75 psi, tilting type.

While at the Chemical Show Visit With Us at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Phila., Pa., Dec. 5th to 9th

1—Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 8'.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 SS shelves.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Rotary Dryer, 4' x 45'.

1—Bowen Stainless Steel Laboratory Spray Dryer.

2—5'6" x 42' Rotary Dryers, 3/8" shell.

6—Pennsylvania Boiler Works Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gal. ASME Code, 40 PSI.

2—Lee 1200 gal. Stainless Steel digesters w/reflux condenser.

3—380 gallon Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles.

4—Ames 90 HP Package Boiler, 125 psi, ASME code.

3—Mixing Equipment Company, 3,000 gallon Turbo Agitator Kettles.

1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer Stainless Steel T316 Model 207-10 Complete.

2—Stainless Steel 2500 gallon Storage Tank, Type 316.

2—2500 gallon Type 304 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.

1—Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 48", complete with plow and motor.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 20' long.

6—Karbate Heat Exchangers, Model VV FS-1.

75—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 600 sq. ft. ea.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel 18" Mueller.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

4—Sweetland #12 Filters w/72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Lancaster Steel Mueller, 5' bed.

1—Feinc Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 3'.

1—Stokes Model DDS 2 Rotary Tablet Machine.

1—Blaw Knox 500 gallon Steel Jacketed Autoclaves, 300# internal, 150# jacket.

1—Lummus 500 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
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TAYLOR, WHITE EXTRACTING CO.
Pine St. and Cooper River, Camden, N. J.

To be sold on the premises

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1955—10:30 A.M.

(4) DEVINE #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17-shelf; (2) DEVINE #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 13-shelf; (4) DEVINE Vertical Tubular Condensers; (4) DEVINE Horizontal Dry Vacuum Pumps with motors; 2200 Steel and Aluminum Trays; Guild & Garrison Steam Driven Vacuum Pumps; Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump with motor; Union Centrifugal Pump with 20 HP motor; Burnham Steam Pumps 14 x 18 x 20; (25) assorted pumps, rotary, centrifugal, steam; Copper Shell and Tube Condensers; General Electric Steam Turbine Generator Set, 300 kw, 240 volt; Chicago Pneumatic 10 x 10 Air Compressor with 40 HP motor; Hydraulic Rams; Porcelain-lined steel pebble mills 40" x 48", 40" x 42", 42" x 42"; Excel #1 & #2 Grading Disintegrators; Jeffrey 75 HP Hammer Mill; Hammer Mill 8" x 17" with 40 HP motor; Rotex #11 single deck Screen 20" x 48"; Productive Equipment Corp. 24" x 84" Stainless Steel Selectro Vibrating Screen, totally enclosed unit with 3 HP motor; Sturtevant #5 Positive Pressure Blowers 8" x 6" with 25 HP motors; Blowers & Exhausters 72" dia. with 200 HP motor, 60" dia. with 75 HP, 48" dia. with 50 HP, etc.; Fairbanks overhead mono-rail track scale (350' track, 4 ea. 110 cu. ft. weighing hoppers); Howe 10-ton truck scale 20' x 9'; Barrel or Tierce Scales; Floor Scales; Portable Platform Scales; practically new 60' long Power Belt Conveyor 36" wide rubber belt, 7½ HP motor; Steel Bucket Elevator; four-story bale and bag elevator; 48" dia. Log Cutting Saw; Mitts & Merril Log Chipping Machine with 200 HP motor; lot Steel and Copper Tanks; (4) TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, 3000 gal., 2250 gal. and 150 gal.

Also machine shop and tools, warehouse equipment; office furniture and equipment; contents of two chemical laboratories; empty wood barrels and fibre drums; 6000 unused laminated kraft/asphalt paper bags 20½ x 5 x 40. Lot fittings, valves, piping, etc.; electric motors, 3/60/220 volt.

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Pneumatic Scale high speed Auto. Cartoning Unit, 60 per min.

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Resina S and LC Cappers.

Fitzmill "D" 5 HP Comminuter.

Mikro 2TH, 1SH, 1F, Bantam Pulverizers.

Patterson 6' x 6' Jacketed Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill.

Lehman High-Speed 3-Roll Mill.

J. H. Day No. 3, 50 gal. Gearless Pony Mixer, 12 cans.

Baker Perkins, Day, Readco, New Era, Hottman Double Arm Mixers, from 1 to 450 gal. caps.

Day 35, 75 gal., 60 gal. Stainless Steel D. A. Imperial Mixers, (S.J.).

Day and Robinson 15 to 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.

Gemco 56 cu. ft. 2000 lb. Double Cone Blender.

Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.

Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler-Hummer, Gayco Sifters.

Copper, Aluminum and S. S. Jacketed Mixing Kettles.

S. & S. B Auger Transwrap Filler.

Filler, Hope, Elgin, 1, 2, 4, 5-Head S. S. Piston Fillers.

Carter S. A. Vac. Powder Filler.

Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.

Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6, HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

Ceco and Jones Auto. Cartoners.

Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.

Pony M, ML; Ermold, World, Pneumatic Auto. Labelers.

Sperry, Star 12" S. S. Filters.

Package Machy. FA, FA2, FAQ, Automatic Wrappers.

Hayssen, Oliver, Hudson Sharp, Scandia, Miller, Auto. Wrappers.

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PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

IN STOCK

AUTOCLAVES

2—Blaw Knox ½ gal. St. St. agit. 2000# Pr.

3—St. St. T347, 13 gal., 1400# test pr., 50# jkt. pr.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.

1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.

1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.

1—Bird 36" x 50" Solid Bowl, Steel.

1—Bird 24" Horiz., Steel.

1—Sharples 16P Pressuretite, St. St., UNUSED.

6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.

CONDENSERS—EXCHANGERS

1—NICKEL TUBES, 275 sq. ft.

10—St. St., Shell & Tube—to 800 sq. ft.

4—St. St. Coil type—40 & 55 sq. ft.

8—Steel, Shell & Tube—785, 446, 335 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" spacing. UNUSED.

1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.

1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 22" x 38".

4—Rotary Hot Air Dryers or Kilns: 10'6" dia. x 105' L, 5' x 30', 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.

3—Rotary Furnace Tubes 24" D x 8'6" L—Chrome nickel alloy.

1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Zaremba Double Effect Caustic Soda Evaporator, 5' dia. NICKEL CLAD bodies; 275 sq. ft. NICKEL TUBE steam chests; NICKEL pumps.

1—Goslin-Birmingham 6775 sq. ft. Quadruple Effect, Vertical long copper tubes.

1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.

1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.

1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.

3—B & S St. St. Jktd. Agit. Evap. Kettles, 6' dia. x 3' deep.

1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".

2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).

2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' F Continuous Panel Type Filters, gas tight hoods and repulpers—UNUSED.

1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.

9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".

1—Niagara #110-20 St. St. Pressure Filter, 110 sq. ft.

PLAN TO VISIT US WHEN YOU COME TO PHILADELPHIA FOR THE CHEM SHOW—DEC. 5-9th.

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CARPENTER 20 S.S. HEAT EXCHANGERS—(2) 240—1"x8' TUBES, STEEL SHELL, 500 SQ. FT.

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE—36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

BLENDER, 1500# CAP. ALL S.S., JACKETED, CENTER DISCHARGE, RIBBON, 10 H.P. MOTOR, 36"x6'6"x 42".

CHARLOTTE COLLOID MILL, ALL S.S. CONSTRUCTION, 3000 GPH, 40 H.P.

BALL MILLS—25 to 1,000 gallon.
CENTRIFUGE—Troy, 17", monel.
CONDENSERS—8, all monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube. Expansion Joint.
FILTER, ADAMS TYPE—12 carbon tubes, S.S. 304, 30" ODx5'6".
HEAT EXCHANGERS—188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.
MIKRO PULVERIZER — #2DH, Complete, New.
MIXERS, D. A. SIGMA—Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 Gallon.
MIXERS, DRY POWDER—400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000 & 3000 lb.
ROTARY DRYER— [illegible] Shell.
STOKES—RB-1, complete.
TANK—300 [illegible] plete with Turbine agit. & XP motor drive, ASME.

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DECEMBER SPECIALS

Sharples Super Centrifuge 316 SS 2 HP exp.
Ertel 15" x 15" S S Filter Press—brand new.
500 Gal. 316 S S Reactor complete—like new.
Tolhurst 48" S S Centrifuge, exp. pf. mtr.
Day 5 gal. S S jktd. vac. Mixer, sigma arms
Gen American 42" x 120" twin drum dryer
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S S Mixer. 20 HP exp.
347 S S Tank, 10½' x 21' 8" x ¼", 13,000 gals.

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GAF Return Favored

—Continued from page 3

Alien Property, sharply attacked the full return bill on the grounds that it would disregard the great increase in value of much of the property since its seizure during the war. He cited the increase in the net worth of the Schering Corporation from $1,300,000 to $29,000,000 when it was sold, and of General Aniline from $35,000,000 to its present value of around $150,000,000.

"In all, income and appreciation of value have added well over $175,000,000 to the total worth of the property taken over during the vesting program," he said. "It is obvious that a large part of that sum is attributable to the effect of the war and to the postwar rise in value. It seems to me to be objectionable to hand over to enemy nationals a 'bonus' arising from a war brought on by their governments."

Contains 'No Safeguards'

He also criticized the Kilgore-Dirksen bill on the grounds that it contained no safeguards to prevent sales to "cloaks" for foreign interests and "no provisions to insure that General Aniline & Film Corporation, even if sold to bona fide American interests would not eventually return to the hands of the German interests who controlled it before the war."

A third point made against the Kilgore-Dirksen bill was that it called for the return of seized patents even though they have been made freely available to American industry. Mr. Townsend argued that return of these patents would "seem to be a breach of faith with the American licensees and would undoubtedly jeopardize investments made in developing and exploiting the patents."

SOCMA Presidency

—Continued from page 3

sales in 1941 and in 1953 was appointed vice-president, responsible for purchasing policies and public relations.

He has been active in adult education, the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and the Community Chest. Mr. Hooker is president of the Chlorine Institute, a past president of the Compressed Gas Association, and is director-at-large of the Armed Forces Chemical Association and a director of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Since 1950, Mr. Hooker has been a member of the board of governors of SOCMA, and in 1955 was first vice-president of this organization. The association represents ninety manufacturers of organic chemicals, which account for about 50 percent of the domestic production of commercially marketed synthetic organic chemicals.

John H. Hilldring, president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, succeeds Mr. Hooker as first vice-president. Frederick Dehls, executive vice-president of Benzol Products Company, Newark, N. J., was elected second vice-president. J. Robert Fisher, president of Gamma Chemical Corporation, New York, was re-elected treasurer.

Neil B. Conley, American Cyanamid Company, New York, and James A. Singmaster, Monsanto Chemical Company, New York, were elected to the board of governors, while Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer and Dr. August Merz, past presidents of the association, were re-elected honorary members of the board for one-year terms.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

16-38" and 4-30" Copper or Stainless coating pans. Also, 4 canvas polishing pans 30-38". Please state condition, price, location, motor equipment in first letter. Will consider any portion of above.

Box 807—Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Iodine's Sting Removed

—Continued from page 5

through the application of iodine solutions.

He wondered how the wound was cured by iodine, which in normal concentrations burns tissue, and decided to find out just what type of iodine was used.

"While there have been literally thousands of scientific papers on iodine since its antiseptic qualities were discovered about 100 years ago, not one pinpointed the active ingredient in an iodine solution, which has several forms," Dr. Carroll explained.

"Dr. John Keosian and Irving Steinman of our biology department and Prof. Iannarone and I found that the diatomic or two-atomed variety of iodine was the effective germ killer and that the other elements in the solution were almost ineffective.

"What's more, we found that dissolving a few crystals, a housewife's 'pinch,' of diatomic iodine in a bucket of water made as effective a disinfectant as far more iodine in the ordinary solution in use today."

This represented a strong departure from conventional iodine theory which states that the more of any variety of iodine which is dissolved (in a solution), the more effective a germ killer it is. "That's where the sting came in. In an attempt to dissolve up to five percent iodine in a solution that will not absorb that amount ordinarily, metallic salts were added. They allow for greater iodine absorption but 'burn.'" Dr. Carroll said.

"Our research has shown that only an 0.03 percent solution of diatomic iodine is an extremely effective germicide and does not harm skin tissue," he reported. Prof. Iannarone, a microbiologist, was brought into the picture to determine the effect of diatomic iodine on bacteria, both in test tubes and in nature. For the latter experiments he wanted a test site where there are millions of bacteria—a human mouth. He chose his own.

Counting the number of mouth bacteria before and after using a mouth wash of diatomic iodine, Prof. Iannarone found that 99.8 percent of the organisms were killed in a record time. Later he discovered that diatomic iodine was non-specific, it would kill all types of germs, something some of the better-known wonder drugs will not do.

Chemical Role

—Continued from page 4

only a beginning, he reminded his listeners.

These problems and promises of atomic energy spell opportunity for the chemical industry, one being vigorously pushed mostly by the relatively few companies which are veterans of the atomic weapons program. Their headstart should be a spur to companies with minor or no roles in that effort in order to get moving.

The problems of security, information and licensing, are problems of mechanics compared to at least two fundamental ones in which the chemical industry's stake is great and in which it can do something constructive, the speaker said.

The first is the support of fundamental research. Atomic energy has given dramatic evidence of the consequences that can follow smashing the frontiers of our knowledge of matter and its behavior, Mr. Zuckert continued. The great breakthroughs ahead depend upon expansion of that knowledge.

With some noteworthy exceptions, the focus in this country is upon applied and highly organized research. The opportunity to help fundamental research by support of university programs should not be limited to a relatively few big corporations but should be a part of every chemical company's program, he stated.

Even more important, perhaps the most serious current and long-range problem in the field of science is the necessity for doing something about the problems of scientific training, Mr. Zuckert declared.

The answer lies not in committee reports and high-level hand-wringing but in a combination of specific national, state and community action commensurate with the seriousness of the problem. In such a program, chemical companies have the vital duty not just of financial support but vigorous participation in their communities seeking stimulation of interest in scientific training and elevating its quality, Mr. Zuckert concluded.

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$52 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley mills for December-March shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Higher cost of crude grades further strengthened this market and refined grades were boosted 4c. per pound. Offers of crude for shipment also were scarce and higher and quoted nominally. African crude was firmer and quoted nominally at 72c. per pound, c. and f. for prompt shipment. Brazilian and Chilean also was scarce and merely nominal around 70c., same basis. Refined yellow was higher at 74c. to 76c. per pound for slabs and bleached, 80c. to 82c. per pound, slabs according to quantity and seller.

Carnauba—Firm tone featured this market. Offers for spot delivery were limited, especially for yellow grades. Stocks of fatty also were well held at current quotations, while yellows were merely nominal, depending upon seller and buyer. Buying interest was quite active, but actual sales were restricted owing to light offerings.

Ouricury—Demand was light and spotty, for actual needs. Refined pure was unchanged at 80c. to 82c. per pound and technical, 75c. to 77c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

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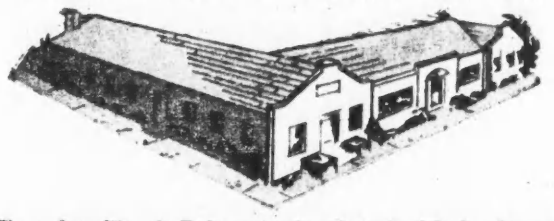

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